THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.—Pope.

COURT OF CHANCERY—LORD ELDON—AND THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Lord Eldon is the great leader, and, as it were, official representative, of the more bigoted, inveterate, and selfish portion of the Tories, place-holders, and Church-of-England corruptionists. There is nothing so gross in the profitable abuses of Government, which *he* at least will not justify—no species of Reform, however just, urgent, or limited in its scope, that he will not oppose. Under the ample shield of his sophistry and canting, the corruptions, the pluralities, the vices of the Church of England—aye, and even of the Church of Ireland—are covered; and he is always willing to stand the brunt of a new legislative oppression, or of a shameless refusal to relieve whole classes from the most intolerant restrictions. By perpetually whining, and puffing his own patience, industry, and impartiality as a judge, he has wheedled himself into the good graces of the weak and compassionate; and the tears he sheds on the judgment-seat have purchased him sympathy and reputation with a considerable class who never came in contact with the ruinous vortex of his Chancery proceedings.

His Lordship's reputation is thus extremely dear to the bigots and hirelings of all sorts; and the late exposure respecting the shocking state of the Chancery court, which roused so violent and unwarrantable an ebullition against Mr. Williams from this meekest of men and of judges himself, has had a similar operation on his advocates and supporters. The *Quarterly Review* has formally undertaken the defence of Lord Eldon and his court, and has got up a "statement of facts," which it puts forth with an air of most assured triumph. The Treasury journals are delighted; and the *Quarterly's* tables and calculations have passed through all the Government papers within the past week. We flatter ourselves that the "dirty web" may be pulled to pieces with some edification to the public.

The Quarterly Reviewer sets out with ingeniously remarking, that the "Law's delay" has been a favourite theme, for ages past, with writers of every species—poets, play-writers, and novellists; makes a candid reference to the dispatch in Turkey, Russia, and other despotic countries; and finally concludes, that

"Every nation which enjoys a *free and impartial* administration of law, also suffers the *inseparable inconvenience of delay*; and that inconvenience is generally in proportion to the merits (in other points) of its legal system."

That a proper administration of justice will consume *more time* than the summary modes of decision in use among semi-barbarous nations, is of course a mere truism; but to assert, that "the delay of justice is generally in proportion to the merits of the legal system," is as absurd as it would be to say, "in proportion as a man is slow, indolent, and awkward, he will generally be found to possess the highest social virtues!" When people complain of the delay of justice, it is mere mockery to answer them, that justice takes *time* to administer. "Delay" means the excess of time beyond what is required—*needless delay*; and the impudent assertion of the Reviewer—that other merits are in proportion to the delay—is the reverse of the truth. Delay is so capital a vice,—amounting frequently to *denial of justice*,—that it would in a great measure defeat the good effects of other merits, and is of itself sufficient to condemn any legal system, be its deserts in other respects ever so great.

The Reviewer next asserts, that the present outcry against the Court of Chancery is, in fact, directed only against the Chancellor, and originates in personal malice and hostility; that the faults of the system are attributed to the individual, &c. To all this we shall give a simple *denial*. None of these assertions are true. Lord Eldon has been (we think justly) charged with augmenting the mischief of the Chancery system by the *doubting habit* of which he makes so much ostentation; but we never heard of any man so ignorant as to attribute to him the old vices of Chancery practice. The real charge against the Chancellor is one of a different kind, which we shall state presently, and which he cannot so easily answer.

In the next place, the Reviewer favours us with a long string of extracts from books published at various periods since the time of Elizabeth, in which the delays of Chancery are complained of. He amuses himself by offering these *morceaux* to the reader, without any previous explanation of what they relate to, and exclaiming after each —"who would not think this tirade was levelled in 1824 at the Chancery court under Lord Eldon? Who would suppose it was written in the 17th century, and applied to the great Lord Bacon?" &c. We shall leave him the full benefit of this sort of argument, merely observing, that he does not seem aware that in proving how well a Chancellor now-a-days must know the grievances of his court, he is perhaps, as an apologist, proving too much.

The most specious part of the article consists of the arithmetical calculations respecting the relative number of cases decided by various Chancellors in given periods. We would give some of these tables, but, in point of fact, they prove nothing that can affect our argument. The most favourable periods of Lord Eldon's administration are selected with the well-known cunning of the *Quarterly;* and the result is, that the present Judge has, in the 20 years preceding 1822, decided twice as many cases as some of his predecessors, and nearly three times as many as others in the like period. The *Morning Chronicle* has taken the trouble to analyse these calculations, and has elicited the curious fact—that for the first *six* of these 20 years, Lord Eldon decided a very considerably *less* number of cases than former Chancellors had done in the same space of time. What followed? Arrears accumulated to a frightful extent; and so certain had it become at one time, that an appeal would remain six or seven years in the House of Lords, that many suits, in which large sums of money were concerned, were thrown into that court for the sake of the delay alone—the high interest which the money was then worth to the defendant, being more than equivalent to the low interest allowed by law, added to the legal expenses. The moral mischiefs of this system are incalculable; but even as regards the amount of business, it is obvious that the number of merely procrastinative suits in the latter portion of the 20 years, swells the *number* of cases decided, without adding, in anything like a proportion, to the labour of the Chancellor.

But this by the way. We care little, whether Lord Eldon has, or has not, got through more cases than his predecessors in office. Neither we, nor—as far as we know—anybody else, ever denied his Lordship the possession of great industry, and (especially in his old age) a surprising application to his laborious duties. It is pretty notorious, that the Learned Lord is fond of money—(which of course is no crime, provided he gets it with a clear conscience)—and it is equally so, that his emoluments do not consist so much in a fixed salary, as in fees and payments for the business done—and consequently, that the harder he works, the more he earns. Whether it is right, that any man should be allowed to have the decision of so many kinds and such a quantity of cases, is another question:—we are sure, that with Lord Eldon it has been quite optional, and that he might at any time have been relieved, whenever he pleased.*

What, in our judgment, the really offensive part of Lord Eldon's character and conduct, as Chancellor, has been, we shall now state. Admitting to the fullest extent the antiquity of Chancery abuses, we think it a charge of no light character, that, during upwards of twenty years, that the Learned Lord has held his present office, he has been not only a witness but the instrument of a mass of ruin, vexation, and mischief, arising from the practice of the court,—without once setting earnestly about any attempt to remedy this horrible evil. It is true, he found the court bad when he came to it; but we hold that no man would be justified in conscience, who should say, "I entered upon the office of presiding over a court where a vast deal of injury and injustice is done by a bad system: I have presided there executively for twenty years—have made a princely fortune by it—and now leave it *no worse* than I found it." If we grant that Lord Eldon is the most patient, impartial, and disinterested of judges, (which his inconsistent, shameless, and oppressive decisions against literary property, would hardly allow us to do), he has still to answer to his country and his conscience, for having gone on for so many years directing a court, the abuses of which his situation so well qualified him to detect, and which abuses he actually *profited by*,—without exerting his all-powerful influence in Parliament to procure a remedy. When did he ever propose to reduce the wicked fees levied in the court on suitors?—to abridge the length of bills and pleadings swelled out with mere un-

* He *has* been partially relieved during the present session, by the appointment of a Deputy Speaker in the House of Lords,—to which office a salary has been attached, with the usual corrupt profusion, instead of paying it with part of the emoluments of the Chancellor; thus burdening the public with an encreased charge for the same quantity of labour.

meaning nonsense and legal fictions, at so much a sheet?—to provide proper means to expedite the business—to prevent the shocking amount of arrears, and the infamy of mere *delay* being made by knaves an instrument of robbery and wrong? Lord ELDON has done nothing of all this: instead of it he has transacted an immense mass of business under the vile system of his court, with a great deal (we are aware) of acumen and patience;—and this his eulogist of the *Quarterly* advances as a complete answer to the "slanderers!" We deny that it furnishes the least excuse for the neglect we have pointed out. We doubt if it is even any set-off to the mischief that neglect has allowed: perhaps, considering the delay, expense, and villainous complication of Chancery business, it may justly be thought, "the more business the more mischief." At any rate, Lord ELDON, we see, has found his account in toiling under "things as they are," and has made a fortune by his office, without attempting to lessen the complexity, the tediousness, and the ruinous expense of a system unparalleled in the history of legal abuses. Any reform he might have proposed to the House of Lords, would have been sure of success—nobody could have uttered a word against the correction of abuses in a court, which its own judge brought forward. A little done in the way of this most needed of reforms, would have earned him a good name, and the gratitude of his country. He has preferred to go on under the old unhallowed system—working hard indeed, but at the same time "coining money;" and it is rather too much, therefore, to have the quantity of business he has transacted, pleaded as an answer to the objections against his inexcusably neglecting even to seek a remedy for the crying sins of the system he has administered so long and (to himself) so profitably.

So much for the attempt to gloss over the culpable neglect of Lord ELDON in regard to the vices of the Chancery Court. We shall add a word or two on a very curious part of the *Quarterly's* article, relating to the pretended difficulty of remedying the delay and arrear in the court. The Reviewer admits there is too much of this, and refers to the very simple and obvious measures proposed by the Reformers to get rid of it. "Separate the *judicial* from the *political* functions." "Divide the present duties of the CHANCELLOR among three or four separate officers." Nothing can certainly be more just or proper. If the business has (as the Reviewer contends) more than doubled, it is fitting that the judge should be relieved of such portions as will allow him to prevent delay and arrear in what remains. Law, to deserve the name of justice, should be distributed promptly and in sufficient abundance to the community—not given to some, and denied to others, according to their good or ill luck, or their wealth—and delayed to all. But our Tory scribe will not hear of this sort of remedy, because—(Guess, reader, for a month, and you will not hit it)—because it would lower the "*dignity*" of the Chancellorship, and deprive the nation of the incalculable advantages the said dignity produces! We must, however, be indulged in quoting the passage verbatim from the *Review*, as a rare specimen of superlative absurdity. We copy the italics as we find them:—

"Let the office be shorn of its dignity, and circumscribed in its authority—let it be no longer necessary for Ministers to fortify themselves with the King and the people by their choice of a Chancellor—let that officer be no longer the keeper of the conscience of the former, and the first guardian of the rights and properties of the latter—lower, in short, the scale by which Chancellors have been hitherto chosen, and we are perfectly satisfied that this new officer will have no arrear of causes nor accumulation of appeals. That respect, that confidence, which has loaded with petitions for justice the desks of HARDWICKE and THURLOW, and overloaded that of ELDON, will cease to operate; and either some new authority must be constituted in the state, of rank, ability, and weight, equal to those which now distinguish the Lord CHANCELLOR, or the complaints (not of party rivals or petty practitioners, but) of the whole nation *thirsting after the purest fountain of justice*, will oblige us to retrace our steps, and to re-create in, if possible, his pristine authority, a Lord High Chancellor of England."

It is almost necessary to take breath after this appalling description. Fancy the whole nation, "thirsting after the purest fountains of justice," yet deterred from applying to a tribunal because it is *not* overloaded with business—fearful of appealing to a magistrate who is *not* in arrear with causes—dreading the dispatch and cheapness of their suits—and despising for want of "dignity" judges who should be able to get through their duty in due time;—what a lamentable picture of distress!—To think, too, that the same man who settles the affairs of bankrupts, should not also keep the King's conscience—that the Speaker of the House of Peers should not be also the guardian of [illegible] Keeper of the Seals and Bearer of the Mace should not also be the regulator of the matrimonial destinies of female minors of fortune!—painful idea! But why should our sensitive Reviewer stop short with the Lord CHANCELLOR? Is it not melancholy to think, that there should be three Secretaries of State, when the business of the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, and the Colonies, might be united in one office, which would speedily be exalted to a pinnacle of glory, by a most "dignified" accumulation of arrears, and a most respectable impossibility of dispatching the proper business.

Sutely this article escaped the hawk's eye of WILLIAM GIFFORD!

THE RICH CHURCH AND THE RUINED CATHEDRAL.

[*From the Dublin Evening Post.*]

A private Bill is at present before Parliament to enable the inhabitants of Templemore, in which the Cathedral of Derry stands, to raise money for its repair, and to create an economy fund for its future maintenance; we shall, probably, never hear a word about the business, for it is a private Bill, and, like all other matters of that kind, managed in the snuggest manner by the Honourable House; but we happen to have heard something about this matter, and a more objectionable job, a more barefaced manœuvre of certain Dignitaries of the Church to shove a burden from their own to the shoulders of the inhabitants of Templemore, we have never heard of. Who will believe it, the Cathedral of Derry is in ruins!—the Cathedral, upon whose roof the cannon were planted against King James's army, is in ruins! The Bishop who gets *only* 20,000*l.* a-year from this poor Diocese has not been within its walls for many a year. The Dean, who, poor fellow, has *only* 4,000*l.* a-year, has not performed service in it for two years. Bishop, Dean, and Prebendaries, have all forsaken it, and the only memorial of its former splendour, save, indeed, its dilapidated walls, is a snuff-box in possession of the club of Derry Apprentices, formed out of the oak-beam upon which the aforesaid cannon was placed. Oh, Derry, Derry, *fuit Ilion!*—But now for the job. Some good-natured citizens, a few years ago, who were proud of their cathedral, subscribed 2,000*l.* for its repair; with becoming deference they left the money in the hands of the Bishop, and he, after building up and pulling down, with about as much taste as he has shown in the building of his own many-headed monster at Fahan, determined at last to put up four wooden pinnacles upon the Tower, dashed over with sand and gravel to imitate stone; but the winds had no more respect for his pinnacles than his Lordship had for the Cathedral, and down they came one stormy night. The citizens were indignant; the Bishop was grand and mighty; and when they demanded an account, he abruptly left his palace in his chaise and four, and vowed that he would never again patronize the ungrateful citizens of Derry. He kept his word; for many years he never slept in Derry, because his palace stood opposite to the Cathedral, and for years never put his foot within its walls. But still the Cathedral became worse and worse, and at last the Congregation, Dean, Chapter, and all, were obliged to leave it, and to beg permission to repeat their prayers in the Presbyterian Meeting House. Such has been the condition of the Cathedral of Derry for the two last years; the Cathedral of a Diocese whose lands are to be numbered in *no less than* 49 *parishes*, whose rental, if set at the full value, would be at least 120,000*l.* a-year, which gives a net income of 20,000*l.* to its Bishop, and contains the greatest patronage of any Diocese in the empire!

Loud, frequent, but vain, were the applications made to the Bishop and Dean; they were wise in their generation, and having consulted the statute book, they found that no law could compel them to spend one shilling. As for respect for the church, had not the Bishop sufficiently shown his zeal for it, by giving all the best livings in his Diocese to his sons and nephews?—What more could be expected from him? If the citizens of Derry wanted a place of worship, they were to pay for it. As all other solicitation was in vain, the citizens did think it necessary to exert themselves, and they accordingly agreed to assess themselves in an annual sum for ever for the repair of the church. The Corporation did the same—a second subscription was raised, but all would not do. Sir G. Hill was therefore instructed to bring a Bill into Parliament to enable the parish to raise money upon the faith of the annual assessment, and the subscription of the Corporation—and, after a great deal of difficulty, he persuaded the Dean, with the concurrence of the Bishop, to saddle *his successor* in the deanery with an annual contribution of five hundred pounds for the future repairs of the Cathedral. Now, this is a rank job—it is felt to be a job by the citizens of Derry, and it will, when known, be stigmatised as a job by every honourable mind, by every well-wisher of the church. There is but one cheering circumstance in the whole affair, and it marks the feelings of the respectable part of the community in Derry upon this mean and shabby conduct of the dignified clergy—an application for subscriptions having been made to the gentlemen of the county of Derry, the following letter has been received from one of its members:—

"*London, April* 26.

"SIR,—I have had the honor of receiving the letter signed jointly by you and the Dean of Derry, informing me of the melancholy state in which our Cathedral is at present, and the necessity under which you find yourselves of calling upon the gentlemen of the county to assist, by subscription, in putting it into repair. I have no hesitation in answering the appeal which you have made to me, by expressing my willingness to become a subscriber; and I shall have great pleasure in transmitting to you, whenever you choose to call for it, the sum of one hundred pounds. I confess, at the same time, my regret, that for the honour of our church, you have been compelled to apply to others than its own members for funds for the purpose of putting the Cathedral into repair. It cannot be forgotten that the Church Establishment in Ireland is the richest in Europe, and that in their respective degrees of that Establishment the Bishopric and Deanery of Derry stand among the best endowed. Whilst the Cathedral has been falling, those endowments have been increasing

in wealth; and I have no hesitation in saying, if I had heard all expenses were to be defrayed by the Clergy themselves, that I should consider such an expenditure only as an act of justice; as a different determination has been taken, I shall most willingly contribute my share, and I have the honour, &c. GEO. R. DAWSON."

"*To the Mayor of Derry.*"

This letter speaks volumes—it is evidently written under feelings of strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Bishop and Dean, and coming from a man like Mr. Dawson, who supports the church on all occasions, it must be wormwood. Now, we are not in the habit of praising that gentleman, but we give him credit for his conduct on this occasion; it was liberal, honest, and manly, and we assure him it will do him more good in the opinion of his countrymen, than all his speeches upon Orange loyalty, or Derry valour. We have now done our duty in calling the attention of the public to this subject, and we are convinced that there will be but one feeling of disgust and indignation at the conduct of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Derry: first, for the unjustifiable neglect of a church, of which they are the overpaid, but unprofitable servants; and lastly, for their meanness and parsimony in calling upon any others than themselves for the repairs of the House of God.

THE LATE MR. S. PERRY.

[*From a Correspondent.*]

The late Sampson Perry, Esq. more generally known by the name of Captain Perry, from the rank he had held in the militia of his country, was a man of no small estimation for his literary accomplishments and for the cheerful sociability of his manners. Though his political opinions at one period of his life provoked some powerful enmities, and involved him in a ruinous prosecution, he had one merit which, though rarely beneficial to the living possessor, seldom fails to ensure respect and veneration to the memory of the departed—a persevering consistency through a long public life, which marked the integrity by which it was dictated. His patriotism was of an ardent and active character, which did not shew itself merely in words. Though attached to opposition principles, the zealous friend of reform, and averse to the spirit which produced and conducted the disastrous American war, yet, when during the progress of that war, the country seemed to be in danger of foreign invasion, he raised at his own expence, two companies of grenadiers, whose service was cheerfully accepted by the government: and on those occasions he was twice presented to his late Majesty by the then Duke of Norfolk. During the political ferment, however, which raged with so much vehemence at the early part of the anti-revolutionary war, he was prosecuted *ex officio*, for having said, in the *Argus* newspaper, "that the existing House of Commons did not legally and constitutionally represent the people of England." The consequences of that prosecution were exile, outlawry, incarceration, and ruin. When the outlawry was ultimately reversed, Captain Perry, who had been educated to the medical profession, and had discovered a powerful specific for one of the excruciating diseases of the bladder, retrieved, in some degree, his circumstances, and was enabled to resume, and for many years to maintain, his station in society.

On the death of the original proprietor of the *Statesman*, he purchased, in concert with another gentleman, that newspaper, and continued to edite it for two years, though under circumstances but little conducive to his advantage, and which induced him at length to disentangle himself from the concern. His latter years became, in consequence of this and other occurrences, clouded by fresh embarrassments; and on the very day in which he had apparently extricated himself from these, and had returned in gaiety of heart, to the bosom of an affectionate family, he was suddenly snatched away from them for ever, and expired while he was yet partaking of the first cheerful meal to which, for many months, it had been his destiny to sit down.

Captain Perry, who had been three times married, left behind him several young children—we are sorry to learn, totally unprovided for, and an amiable wife still in her meridian, who is many months gone in the way of adding to the number of those who must look up to her for education and support. We are happy in being enabled to add, that it is in the contemplation of some benevolent friends to promote a subscription, as a testimony of respect for the memory of a worthy and independent man, for the relief of an interesting family so unfortunately situated, and that his Grace the Duke of Bedford, with his accustomed generosity, has commenced that subscription by a donation of twenty pounds.—[Mr. Ridgway, Bookseller, Piccadilly, will receive subscriptions for Mrs. Perry.]

SURGERY.

MR. EXAMINER,—I have long considered that our Laws respecting Resurrection-men were too severe, and also very impolitic. No one can deny the utility of the Surgeon's art; nor do I imagine any will be found to assert that a sufficient knowledge can be attained by theory alone. Few would consent to be the first living subject of a young surgeon; but still fewer would allow a man to operate upon them, if they knew he had never held the knife before! Thus the necessity of procuring bodies in some way, is, I conceive, established. Nevertheless the present mode of obtaining them appears very objectionable. It causes the student much extra trouble and expense; it induces a poor man to commit an act condemned by the Law, but countenanced by highly respectable men; and being thus taught to despise one law, he very probably will break others —*nemo repente fuit turpissimus*. Besides this, detection only causes extreme pain to the relatives, without preventing a repetition of the evil.

"He that is robbed, not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know it, and he's not robbed at all."

So that if the thing remained secret, no harm would be done.

But the fact is, that superstition and ignorance do not like to be cut up. Our executions do not afford a sufficient supply, thank Heaven! What *can* be done then? Why, it is hinted that the hospitals might furnish unclaimed bodies, &c. This may at first appear very well; but really the poor folks who are in the *habit of dying in hospitals* don't like the idea; and probably, rather than run the risk, would suffer much without seeking those asylums. The benevolent intentions of the founders of these institutions would thus be frustrated, and the paucity of patients might then be found injurious to "practice."

But a suggestion has been made to me, Mr. Examiner, which I think would scarcely meet with any rational objections.

The Surgeons themselves are an enlightened class. They know the impossibility of doing without subjects. They are also aware of the great benefits resulting to mankind from their practice; and being subject to casualties like other mortals, they would in common receive their share of benefit: but besides this, they individually experience the pleasure of alleviating others' pain, and thus they must *profit* more. Then what could be more fair or what more unexceptionable, than that the SURGEONS THEMSELVES should give and bequeath THEIR OWN Tabernacles of Clay to their successors, and thus, Phœnix like, continue their own body? So that instead of their flesh becoming food for worms, it would be teaching "a great moral lesson" to the rising generation; and while the bones of others mingle with the dust, theirs would be polished and preserved in glass cases; and well might the inscription on Sir C. Wren's tomb be written over the room door,—

"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

Should their modesty prove any bar to this arrangement,—which is the only possible impediment I can think of,—the importance of the subject must be an ample justification. C. C.

Hackney Road, April 17, 1824.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 4.

UNITARIAN MARRIAGE BILL.

After many petitions against this bill,—all from the Established Clergy,—had been presented, Lord LANSDOWN moved its committal, and the Bishop of CHESTER spoke against the measure, contending that the Unitarians had no reasonable grounds for their objections to the orthodox marriage ceremony. He said, that the words used were the words of Scripture,—of our blessed Lord himself, and could not be altered without compromising the doctrines and the *dignity* of the Established Church! That the Unitarians had no ground for objecting was evident from this circumstance—that they themselves adopted the same words in their baptismal ceremony. If the marriage ceremony was to be altered, it was not easy to see what might be the consequence of such encroachments. If one stone was to be removed after another, what would become of the building? He trusted that their Lordships would not agree to any infringement of the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England—of a church, the interests of which were so closely and inseparably interwoven with the best interests of the state. Convinced that the liberty of conscience was not violated by the law, he should oppose the motion for now committing the bill, and move that it be committed this day three months.

The Bishop of EXETER was of opinion, that persons who did not believe in certain doctrines ought not to be compelled to join in ceremonies depending on those doctrines, and would therefore vote for going into the Committee forthwith. In the Committee, however, he should wish to propose some amendments. He thought that the Unitarians ought to be allowed to keep their own registers.

The Bishop of St. DAVID'S supported the amendment. He observed, that the doctrines to which the Unitarians objected were what all members of the Church of England must consider to be essential to Christianity. He could not consent to the giving up of a point of so much importance, which involved the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity. The Scriptures themselves might as well be objected to as the marriage service of the Church of England.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said it was certainly true that the Unitarians denied the doctrine of the Trinity; but he wished those who opposed the bill to consider well what it was for which they contended. Was it their wish to enforce a seeming acquiescence in doctrines against the consciences of men? The consequence of maintaining such a practice must be, that ceremonies would be administered in one sense, and received in another. What was this but a system of the grossest prevarication? For these reasons he was desirous of seeing this bill in the Committee, where it might receive corrections.

Lord LANSDOWN observed, that the Unitarians asked relief from a part of a ceremony in which they could not conscientiously join; and he never could suppose that any prelate of the Church of England would wish to impose upon them an assent to doctrines which it was well known they came to the church prepared to reject. The rejection of those doctrines could not be treated as illegal. They were allowed by law. The vague assertion that the church was in danger, had often been productive of mis-

chief, of which the Birmingham riots, when Dr. Priestley became the victim of a mob, afforded a remarkable instance; but it was to be expected that those who made this assertion would state what was the *nature* of the danger which they apprehended. Was it danger to the *authority*, or danger to the *revenue*, of the church? It was said that the bill attacked the doctrines and the discipline of the Church of England. Now the same doctrines and discipline were to be found in the Church of Ireland, and yet a law on marriage existed there, similar in principle to the present bill, but much more sweeping in its provisions. If Unitarians were to be permitted to exist at all, they must be allowed to contract marriage. On that ground merely this bill ought to pass. It was full time for the church to get rid of the practice of enforcing a simulated assent to her doctrines. In proportion as marriage was regarded as an institution of importance to society, it was to be wished that it should be entered into with due solemnity, and that the contracting parties should not be compelled to submit to a ceremony which they could not respect.

The Lord Chancellor remarked, that it was his duty, having spent the greater part of a long life in the service of the public, to state his opinion, that if ever this country should have the misfortune to lose the protection of the Church of England, we should lose the best protection for toleration *(hear, hear!)* and on account of the dissenters themselves, he should feel it necessary to protest against every thing which would tend to *degrade* the Established Church. On the principles on which the House were called upon to pass it as to the Unitarians, they might be called upon to pass a bill with respect to all dissenters. If their Lordships passed this bill, they could not refuse it to any other dissenters. It was said, that the Unitarians had real scruples of conscience on the doctrine of the Trinity; and so had deists, atheists, and others. If he understood the doctrines of the Church of England at all, it was impossible that there could be a greater repugnance between any doctrines than between the doctrines of the Church of England and the Unitarians. The Unitarians must think the Church of England idolatry. What, therefore, would be the sort of comprehension that it would effect? If they chose, indeed, to put themselves on the same footing as Jews and Quakers, let them ask for such a bill; but do not let the House make the Church of England the handmaid of the Unitarians. He could not to this policy consent to sacrifice the great, the paramount policy of holding up the Church of England as the Church of England had hitherto been maintained. On these grounds, he could not consent to go into a Committee on a Bill which must, in his opinion, tend to dishonour and degrade the Church of England.

Lord Holland said, that a stranger who had heard what had passed, would be surprised to learn that the whole question involved in this bill was, whether Unitarians should be allowed to marry as they were before 1756, and as they still were in Ireland, in consideration of the feelings of conscience which they professed. Some reverend Prelates had taken upon themselves to explain, not the scruples of their own consciences, but of other persons, and to assert before their Lordships, that the Unitarian could feel no scruples on this occasion. He (Lord Holland) knew no way of ascertaining scruples of conscience, but by the declarations of the parties themselves; and he was still to learn, that when he declared a thing was contrary to his conscience, any other person might tell him it was not so. It was said the words objected to were the words of our Saviour, and employed by the Unitarians themselves. The Unitarians said, "We do employ the words, but in another sense, and in the way our Saviour does employ them; but when you take the words from that place, and employ them in another way, we say it is hard upon us to be called upon to put another sense on these words." The Learned Lord said this bill made the Church of England the handmaid to the dissenters, and he dwelt much upon the broad distinction between the Unitarians and the Church of England. Now from that any man would suppose the Bill was to join the Members of the Church and the Unitarians, which was precisely the thing the Bill was to get rid of. The Learned Lord had conceived that the registration of the marriage would make the Church of England the handmaid of the dissenters. What should be said of it, then, when she married them, but that she made something worse than a handmaiden of herself, even a *prostitute*? The measure would not only be a relief to dissenters, but also to the Church; for it must be a painful duty to be using that name which the conscientious Churchman never could use without the most solemn impressions, to persons who he knows listen to it only in conformity to an Act of Parliament. It could not be proper that they should be placed in the situation of saying to the dissenter, "We fare sumptuously every day, and hold the opinions of kings and princes, whilst you are poor, proscribed, and pick up the crumbs which fall from our table." This was exciting that spirit of Pharisaical pride, which every man who understood the spirit of the Christian religion, and loved the Established Church, would be willing to see thrown far from it.

The Earl of Liverpool said, he would support the principle of the bill, though he was convinced that no person who attended to his public conduct could doubt his sincere attachment to the Church establishment, to which it was alleged by some of their Lordships to be hostile. He could not conceive the possibility of danger or of injury to the Established Church from the provisions of this Bill. What did they do? They merely placed a certain class of dissenters on the footing on which they were prior to the passing of Lord Hardwicke's Act. He thought, that if proper securities were given against fraud and clandestine marriages, there could be no objection to allow dissenters of all denominations to marry according to their own rites, provided both the parties to the marriage contract were without the pale of the Church.

The house then divided on the amendment of the Bishop of Chester—Contents—present, 55; proxies, 50—105: Non-contents—present, 41; proxies, 25—66: Majority for the amendment, 39.

The Bill was in consequence lost.

Wednesday, May 5.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

The Marquis of Lansdown brought in a Bill to render the English Roman Catholics eligible to certain offices. The effect of the Bill, his Lordship said, was (together with the Bill which he had laid on the table before the recess) to place the Roman Catholics of Great Britain on the same footing as the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Thursday, May 6.

Lord Holland presented a petition signed by W. Cobbett against the Kensington Turnpike Bill, then under the consideration of the House. He was himself a friend to the object of the Bill against the preamble of which this petition was directed. The gentleman who signed the petition states that the preamble contains several false allegations, and prayed to be heard at the bar against the Bill.—The petition was referred to the Committee on the Bill.

NEWFOUNDLAND JUDICATURE BILL.

Earl Bathurst stated that he had adopted the suggestion of the Noble Lord (Holland) opposite, as to dividing the Bill into two parts. He then proceeded to state the amendments he proposed to make in the Bill relative to the judicature.

Lord Holland thanked the Noble Lord for having adopted his suggestion. As to the amendments, they appeared to be founded upon the best principles. In his opinion, it was desirable that Newfoundland should have a constitution similar to the other colonies as soon as possible.

Earl Bathurst considered Newfoundland by no means prepared for receiving a Constitution with Houses of Assembly, and should oppose any proposition to that effect.

The amendments were then agreed to, and the part of the Bill in which they were included received the title of "An Act for the better Administration of Justice in Newfoundland."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 3.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, that on the 27th of this month he would submit a motion on the subject of the proceedings at Demerara, against the late Mr. Smith, the missionary.

FRENCH SQUADRON OFF THE BRAZILS.

Sir James Mackintosh put some questions to the Secretary of State, respecting the rumours prevalent of a French naval force having appeared off the coast of the Brazils.

Mr. Canning replied, that it was true that a few French ships arriving from different destinations had reached the port of the Brazils together. The rumours which had got abroad in consequence of this circumstance originated, he believed, in the statement of some of the French officers that they expected more ships to join them in that port. He (Mr. Canning) had already demanded and received such an explanation as the French Ambassador resident here was enabled to give; and from that explanation he had every reason to believe that the statement of the officers, and the rumours which it had occasioned, were altogether false. He had also demanded an explanation from the French Government, and he had no doubt that the lapse of a few days would enable him still more satisfactorily to contradict the report which had occasioned so much alarm.

The Sheriff of London presented three petitions from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, for leave to present petitions for bills, to enable the Corporation to borrow money at the reduced rate of 4 per cent. in order to pay off bonds for money borrowed under the act of the 7th and 43d of Geo. III. for completing Blackfriars-bridge, and for other purposes.

The petitions were ordered to be referred to committees.

Mr. Lushington moved the second reading of the hides and skins bill, when it was opposed by Mr. Davenport as a measure pregnant with ruin to those concerned in the trade. He moved that it be read the second time this day se'nnight; on which the House divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 27—Against it, 10.—The bill was then ordered to be committed.

Tuesday, May 4.

Petitions were presented against the Combination Laws, the Salt Duties, the Orange and Riband Societies in Ireland, the Assessed Taxes, Slavery, &c.

THE IRISH POOR.

Mr. Maberly brought forward a motion for employing the poor of Ireland. The great evil of that country, he said, consisted in a redundant population, produced by small freeholds, and the dependance of the Catholic clergy on the peasantry, which led to their encouraging unprovided marriages. Mr. Maberly wished a grant to be allotted by Parliament for the increase of the fisheries, and the cultivation of flax. The latter, he said, might be grown in a manner much superior in Ireland to almost any other country, and far exceed the produce of Holland, or any other place in Europe. The Hon. Gentleman proposed that the sum of a million sterling should be voted by Parliament for these purposes, to be repaid by those to whom advances might be made, and security given for the discharge: a Commission to be appointed who should control the advances,

and consider to what purposes most useful such a sum could be devoted, with the aid of inspectors, who should see that security was given.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that a sum of from five to six thousand pounds had been already placed in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for the erection of piers along the Irish coast. Sums devoted to purposes of this sort should be granted with a great reserve; constant grants taught the people to rely on the aid of Government, rather than on their own exertions. As to the growth of flax, where its cultivation did not exist, corn was grown in its place, and found by the peasant to be more profitable; otherwise the growth of flax would be preferred, for it was not more expensive. He had expressed frequently and earnestly his anxiety to co-operate in every effort to improve the condition of the people of Ireland; but he could not support the present motion, as he considered its object to be not only impracticable—but if practicable, mischievous; and a measure, that though it might bring passing relief and assistance with it, would be sure to entail ultimate injury and disappointment.

Lord ALTHORP thought that there was no weight in the objection, that if capital was advanced to the people of Ireland in the way proposed, it would induce them to depend rather on Government than on their own resources. The fact was, they had no resources on which they could depend, unless they were aided by Government. Ireland he looked upon to be in the condition of a farm which was very rich, but out of condition. To render such a farm productive, the application of capital was necessary; and the skilful farmer would not consider the present expense of bringing it into condition as money lost, confident that ultimately the result must be highly profitable. In the same way should Ireland be treated at the present moment.

Mr. J. SMITH asked, why,—if public money had been advanced with good effect in England to carry on several works,—might not similar results be expected from similar advances in Ireland? He had seen the good effect of such advances in many parts of this country. He knew many individuals who were gentlemen of fortune now, who were not gentlemen of fortune before such advances were made. He would assert, that unless we changed the system adopted towards Ireland, there were events in prospect, which, if they did occur, might be taken advantage of by Foreign Powers, and which would render Ireland a source of annoyance, instead of being a support to us in time of need.

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the motion.

M. S. RICE contended that in Ireland there was now a disposition to work, which ought to be taken advantage of; for it was seen, during the late scarcity, that in those places where the people had employment, famine had been arrested, and its political consequences averted. The object of the motion was to stimulate local industry, and by that means render future eleemosynary grants unnecessary.

Mr. CANNING said, he did not mean to deny that advantage might not result from giving aid to public works; but it was quite a different thing for Government to come forward as a lender to the landed interest of Ireland. He thought that the scheme of lending money by Government would be in the highest degree mischievous. He entertained this opinion the more strongly, perhaps, because it was one to which he had been converted; for, according to the old adage, converts always maintained their new opinions with greater heat than those which they abandoned. He presumed that the Crown would technically stand in the place of lender; and then he would ask whether the Crown had the same privileges in Ireland, when standing in the character of a creditor, that it possessed in England. If, as he presumed, it did, could any man conceive that the landed gentlemen of Ireland could stand in a more inconvenient situation than as the debtors of the Crown? It was observed in the *Spectator*, or some other popular work, that nothing was so different as the commencement of a loan, and the end of it. *(A laugh.)* Nothing could be so amiable as a lender; but nothing was so odious as a creditor. The borrower at first addressed the lender cap in hand; but when he changed the mild name of lender for that of creditor, he was unwilling to look him in the face. *(A laugh.)* So it would be if the Crown were to lend money. After a certain time it must apply for payment. What then would take place? The Crown, it was well known, had the preference over all other creditors, and would take first. Nothing could be conceived more inconvenient than such a circumstance, when it was carried to any considerable extent. *(Hear, hear!)* To make the landed gentlemen of Ireland debtors of the Crown, would cause them inconvenience, and loss, and perhaps ruin. It was these considerations which had induced him to abandon a similar scheme which he had once entertained with regard to England. *(Hear, hear!)* He was convinced that such a plan could not be carried into effect in Ireland without producing inconveniencies infinitely greater than those which it was intended to remove.

Mr. ABERCROMBY was satisfied, that the proposed measure would not tend to the real benefit of Ireland, the deplorable and alarming state of which country, he was convinced, must be probed deeper than it had hitherto been, and by a more comprehensive motion than the present.

Mr. MONCK agreed that the great cause of the evil was the redundant population of Ireland, but he could not think that this motion would apply any thing like an adequate remedy.

Mr. HUTCHINSON observed, that there was a state of distress accumulating in the south and west of Ireland, that if it were felt in Lancashire, would require the whole standing army to keep from breaking out into open revolt. He implored ministers now, as he had often before, to direct their dispassionate attention to the condition of Ireland—not to advance, as hitherto, at a snail's pace, but to take up the subject seriously, for the danger could no longer be overlooked. He called upon the Government to remember the pledge given at the time of the Union by Mr. Pitt and Lord Clare—the solemn assurance that in the Imperial Parliament the redress should be afforded to Irish grievances, which it was vain to expect from the contending factions which then convulsed Ireland, and disgraced her Government. Look at these promises and their subsequent abandonment. The hon. member then took a review of the wretched condition of the peasantry of Ireland, and implored the House not to reject one motion which had their improvement for its object, without stipulating for some other which was likely to be more generally palatable.

Mr. Alderman BRIDGES was struck with the melancholy fact, that while loans could be had in England for people in the remotest corners in the world, not a shilling could be raised for Ireland.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said that tranquillity must be restored, before capital could be expected to find a channel through Ireland. But he was astonished to find that the Government appeared so passive upon the state of Ireland, and appeared to hope for the attainment of tranquillity from the operation of coercion and insurrection laws. *(Hear, hear!)* He would contend now, as he had often done before, that the great impediment to the circulation of capital in Ireland would be found in the bad administration of the laws of that country, and particularly with respect to the important offices of sheriff and sub-sheriff.

Mr. PEEL observed, that with respect to the nomination of sheriffs, Government had effected every thing that was in their power to do for the due execution of their office. With regard to sub-sheriffs, he was willing to allow that a very defective system prevailed. But was it not a fact, that at this very moment a commission was employed in investigating this very subject?

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 33—Noes, 85.

Mr. KEMP obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorize the establishment of a Register-office for concentrating the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials in England.

Mr. PEEL, in consenting to the introduction of such a bill, begged to be understood as not pledging himself to the support of its provisions.

Wednesday, May 5.

Mr. P. MOORE presented a petition from the inmates of the King's Bench Prison, complaining of the extortion of pawnbrokers, and praying that the Equitable Loan Bank Bill might be passed into a law.

Mr. HUME said he had a petition to present from an individual of whom every body had heard, Mr. William Cobbett. The petition related to certain abuses which had taken place at the toll-gate at Kensington, and which Mr. Cobbett had been greatly instrumental in removing. The petitioner prayed, as two years were yet to expire under the present Act, that the House would reject the bill which was now in progress. He would now bring up the petition; and at a future period he would move for a copy of the account, in order to see how far it agreed with the actual state of the case.

Lord LOWTHER said the bill had already passed that House, and was now before the House of Lords. The subject of those turnpike trusts was well worthy the attention of the House. The trusts about the metropolis produced 150,000*l.* a-year, besides a large sum which was raised by statute duty; and he believed it would be found extremely difficult to discover how that money was expended.

The petition was read and laid on the table.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the parishioners of Blackrath, in the diocese of Ossory, Kilkenny, against the Tithe-Composition Bill. The petitioners complained of serious grievances which they suffered from the present mode of collecting tithes. Mr. Hume stated that, for the purpose of securing fair-play, the valuators ought not to be appointed entirely by the clergyman. One should be appointed by the person claiming the tithe, the other by the person paying it.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

THE TREAD-WHEEL.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from two very respectable magistrates, Sir J. C. Hippisley and Mr. Briscoe, against the punishment of the Tread-wheel. The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to read certain passages in the petition, and concluded by moving "that the petition be brought up"

Mr. DENISON said the labour of the tread-wheel had been received with approbation in four or five-and-twenty different counties. If it were not unanimously approved of by the magistrates, certain he was that a great proportion of them were favourable to it; and, so far as it had gone, he believed it was the best mode of punishment that could be adopted. It kept the prisoner to hard labour, as the law authorized and directed, without breaking his spirit or injuring his health.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, the great object of the House should be to prevent an abuse of the discretionary power which the existing Act placed in the hands of magistrates. Now they must be all aware that that power was very much abused in one or two instances. He could not help thinking that magistrates, when intrusted with so arbitrary a power, ought to keep a very strict guard over their conduct. The tread-wheel might be a very fit and a very proper punishment to be inflicted for some offences, which now subjected those who committed them to transportation or to death; but, as applied at present, it seemed to him, and he was bound as such to treat it, to be in the last degree mischievous, cruel, and absurd.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Colonel DAVIES's motion on leave to bring in a bill to alter the present state of the militia establishment in Ireland, was negatived by 26 to 10.

Thursday, May 6.

OATH-TAKING.

Lord J. RUSSELL, presented a petition from the "Separatists" of Ireland (resident at Portarlington), praying to be relieved from the obligation of taking oaths.

Mr. HUME said, that in the case of the Quakers, there had been only one prosecution for perjury, on breach of affirmation, in the last 100 years, although they were subject to all the ordinary penalties. Why should not Parliament, therefore, follow the example of the United States, and allow an equal privilege to all the religious classes in the taking and accepting of oaths?

Sir J. NEWPORT was in favour of extending the same indulgence to the conscientious scruples of all religious sects.

Mr. CANNING expressed the highest respect for many of the names attached to the petition; but he was at a loss to conceive how they could attach any consideration to the prayer of it, unless the house was prepared to say that *every* man who might feel objections to taking an oath should be at liberty to refuse it. He did not wish to argue the question at present, but he could not conceive how any distinction could be taken in favour of the petitioners which would not be equally applicable to any other parties choosing to decline an oath.

Lord J. RUSSELL was in favour of a general measure of relief in respect to oaths.

Mr. S. RICE thought that it was a strange partiality in the law to be so unbending in regard to the oaths taken by British subjects, all members of one Christian community, when it made provision for the consciences of Hindoos and Mahometans, and allowed them to take oaths in their own forms.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said, that it was a flagrant inconsistency—he had almost said a deformity—in the law, that while it admitted the affirmations of Quakers in civil suits, it rejected them in criminal prosecutions. He pledged himself to bring forward a bill in the next sessions, to make their affirmations available in either case.

FRENCH SHIPS AT RIO JANEIRO.

Mr. CANNING said, that in answering a question put to him by the Honourable Member for Knaresborough on a former day, respecting the alarm occasioned by the reports of a French naval force having arrived at Rio Janeiro, he (Mr. Canning) had stated, that he was satisfied that those reports were wholly without foundation; and he ventured to add, that he did not doubt a very few days would enable him to give a more accurate account of the circumstances which had occasioned them, as well as more satisfactorily to contradict them. He had now to inform the House, that he had received from the French Government a communication on the subject, in which every ship which had been at the Brazils was fully accounted for, and their respective destinations explained, which were totally different from those assigned to them by the reports. The French force at Rio Janeiro consisted of two instead of eight frigates; and of those two, one was now on its way home. The British naval force there, which was stationed not from any apprehensions which the Government entertained, but for the necessary protection of our commerce in those seas, consisted of two line-of-battle ships. He would take this opportunity also of stating, that there was at this moment no foreign station where the force of this country did not out-number that of every other Power in the world. *(Hear!)*

IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. HUME called the attention of the House to the state of the Irish Church Establishment,—an Establishment, which had long had a most fatal influence upon the condition of that country, whose people were in a more lamentable state than any other on the face of the globe, notwithstanding all the promises of melioration made at the time of the Union. The root of the evil under which Ireland groaned was, he believed, to be found in religious intolerance, in the Irish Church Establishment, in the amount of its revenues, and the manner in which they were collected. Want of security was the reason why capital did not find its way into Ireland as into other countries, and he believed that it was the Church Establishment that caused such want. Scotland owed its tranquillity chiefly to its possessing the right to follow its own system of religion, and to the introduction of schools. The same means applied to Ireland would produce the like results. And why should Government fear to take the steps necessary to bring about such a desirable state of things? No reasonable objection could be urged. It had been proved, that when the labourer had sufficient employment the country was tranquil; and if, in addition, the people were not compelled to pay the priests of another faith, satisfaction and peace would take place of disquietude and disorder—the consequence of which would be, that English capitalists would carry their millions to Ireland rather than elsewhere, for the Irish were as industrious, and as honest as any people in the world. Religious intolerance prevailed in Spain, Portugal, Italy, England, and Ireland. In the tolerant States of North America, all its citizens, whether natives or foreigners, were entitled to fill every office for which their abilities qualified them. No man was refused on religious grounds; and could any one assert, that the people of the United States were at all inferior to those of Spain and Italy? The state of Ireland was dreadful. No man in the South could go to bed with greater security than if he lived in a besieged place—his house was not his castle, unless he first made it one by fortification. America, France, Russia, Prussia, the Netherlands, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wirtemberg, were all perfectly tolerant states. Ought we to fear to place the people of Ireland on the same footing as those nations thought fit to place all their inhabitants without distinction? At least, was not this a reasonable ground for inquiry into the present system?—For what other object than the good of the people was a Church erected? And if that Church was found to be any thing but beneficial to the community, why should it be continued? He should regret to see a change brought about by violence; but human nature could endure only a certain degree of oppression, and a change would certainly take place, for the present system was a war against nature.—The Protestant Establishment, protected as it was by all the advantages of wealth and power, seemed to consist of 1,289 benefices, as appeared by the last returns. By the returns in "the Clerical Guide," the numbers appeared to be 4 archbishops, and 18 bishops, 33 deans, 108 dignitaries, 178 prebends, 52 vicars choral, 107 rural deans, and 512 minor canons, &c. Here was a staff *(A laugh)* for so small an army. The population of Ireland consisted of seven millions, one million of which was Protestant, half of that number being dissenters, and the other six millions Catholic. It would be remembered that Adam Smith said, "if you would have a clergy idle and useless, pay them well; if you would have them active and useful, pay them what is necessary, and no more" According to the best calculation which could be made, the value of Church property in Ireland was estimated at 3,200,000*l.* This being the case, it was important to ascertain what proportion the members of this Church bore to the Catholics. Wakefield stated, that in 1733 the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in Waterford was as one to four; at the present moment it was as one to a hundred. *(Hear!)* In many cases there was not a single Protestant family in a benefice: while those attached to the rich Protestant Establishment were decreasing daily, the Catholics were rapidly increasing. Their Church consisted of 26 bishops, who were resident, performed their duties punctually, and received, severally, an income of between 300*l.* and 700*l.* The number of Catholic priests was upwards of 2,500. When it was seen that there were no less than 1,500 Protestant clergymen to attend to 500,000 Protestants, the number of Catholic clergymen could not be considered too large, when it was recollected that they had to administer instruction to a population of 6,000,000. He understood that the Catholic clergymen performed the duties of their sacred office in the most exemplary manner. They increased the numbers of their congregations by their assiduity, which were the consequence of their moderate salaries. It was useless to expect the rich to labour. It was only men who were anxious to obtain their maintenance who would labour. *(Hear!)* In Scotland, the number of Catholics had decreased, owing to the activity and zeal of the clergymen of other sects; and it was only in consequence of the supineness of the Established Church in Ireland, that the Catholics had so rapidly increased there.—The question then arose, what was to be done under such circumstances? Bishop Warburton said—"When there are several religions existing in a state, the state should naturally ally itself with the largest." Paley expressed himself as follows:—"It is the duty of the magistrate, in the choice of the religion which he establishes, to consult the faith of the nation, rather than his own. If the dissenters become the majority, the establishment itself ought to be altered or qualified." The principle laid down by these writers ought to be carried into effect in Ireland, as the most distant hope could be entertained of reducing the number of Catholics in Ireland by proselytism. Much had been said respecting the manner in which the well-paid Protestant clergymen in Ireland performed their duties. The result of all the inquiries he had made, was a conviction that they were very deficient. According to a return on the table, it appeared that the number of parishes having benefices was 2,224. In 1818, the total number of incumbents was 1,289. Out of this number 758 were resident, and 531 were non-resident. The non-residents, therefore, formed a considerable portion of the whole number of incumbents. The tithe-system afforded a sufficient explanation of the state of things. In the parish of Ballyvourney, Cork, where there was no glebe, or glebe house, or residing clergyman, or church, and not a single Protestant, the Catholic inhabitants were called upon to pay tithes, varying from 500*l.* to 700*l.* a year. In the parish of Toma Drummond, in which there was only one Protestant family, the tithe amounted to 700*l.* In Aha Bollog, where there were five or six Protestant families, but no resident clergyman, the tithe demanded from the inhabitants, was 900*l.* In Innis Carr, which contained three or four Protestant families, the tithe was between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* In three other parishes, namely, Clondrohid, Donoughmore, and Whitechurch, in which the number of Protestant families was eight or nine, the tithe was 2,900*l.* Thus it appeared that the tithes, which were almost wholly paid by the Catholics, amounted in these parishes to more than 7,000*l.* annually, for the celebration of divine service to 18 or 20 Protestant families! The impression on the minds of the people was, that the money taken from them for tithes was an act of robbery. Such being their feelings, it was not surprising that they should so frequently break out into acts of outrage. If he were in the unfortunate situation of the Catholics of Ireland, he thought that he should be as violent as any of them. Indeed, he should think it his duty to be so. The wealth of the Protestant Dignitaries was enormous. A former Lord Dartmouth said—"We hear much of the poverty of some of the clergy, but nothing of the wealth of others." That was very true. He had been informed that three individuals who had filled the Primacy of Ireland had died worth about 800,000*l.* each, although they were very poor when they attained their dignity. *(Hear!)* Some of these riches were amassed at a

period when thousands of Irishmen were dying of famine. (*Hear, hear!*) When he saw such paltry conduct as had been exhibited by the Bishop of Derry, who was in the receipt of 20,000*l.* a year, respecting the repairing of a cathedral, he could not conceive what the Church itself could be about. Did they suppose that because the public had hitherto borne with them, that therefore they would be allowed to go on as they had with impunity? It would be a scandal to the House and the country if the present system were allowed to continue. [The hon. member then proceeded to refer to the cases of several clergymen who held pluralities.] Most of the individuals whom he alluded to possessed three or four benefices of considerable value, the duties of which were performed by curates at a low salary. The Irish Government were very much to blame for the part they had acted. He charged them with a gross dereliction of their duty. They had broken the law. They deprived the poorer clergy of the pittance intended for the improvement of their revenues, for the purpose of giving it to the rich, who had already too much. By the papers laid before the House, it appeared that the payments made as first fruits in Ireland,—the whole of what the bounty of the Sovereign had intended for the relief of the poorer clergy,—amounted to 911*l.* (*Hear, hear!*) If ever there was a mockery in the management of church revenues, it was this. The sees of the Archbishops and Bishops of England were rated in the King's books at 21,324*l.* whilst the 18 Bishoprics and four Archbishoprics of Ireland were rated at 3,177*l.* It further appeared that the sees of England paid in first fruits in seven years, 5,999*l.* and in the same time the tenths amounted to 8,854*l.* making together 14,853*l.* while in the same time in Ireland, where the clergy paid no tenths, the whole amount of first fruits did not exceed the sum of 910*l.* being about one-sixteenth of the sum paid in England; and taking the Irish church to be three times as rich as that of England, the proportion, to the value of livings, would be about one-forty-eighth of the sum which England paid. Was not such a difference, he would ask, a disgrace to the Irish church, as well as to the Government which could tolerate such partiality? Would Ministers tolerate such abuses? From the liberality some of them had evinced, he did hope that they would not lend themselves to a system by which the public money was so misapplied. He did confidently trust that the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs would not throw his powerful shield over men who advocated such abuses. The public now looked up for protection against such gross jobs, and he trusted they would not be disappointed. Church property was not always considered of that inviolable character which some members wished to attach to it, and we might, without a violation of any sacred principle, consider of the expediency of dispensing with any number of Bishops, as well as our ancestors had of uniting two Bishoprics into one, or might consider of allowing parties to purchase their tithe altogether, by which the disagreeable and often litigious process of annual collection might be avoided. He contended for the principle, that when an evil was known to exist, a remedy should be applied. The Hon. Member then briefly recapitulated the main points of his speech, and concluded by moving the following Resolution:—"Resolved, That it is expedient to enquire whether the present church establishment of Ireland be not more than commensurate to the services to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed, and the incomes they receive."

Mr. STANLEY, after passing a eulogy on the clergy generally, contended that though there might arise circumstances which would justify an interference with the property of the church, yet no such circumstances could exist which would not equally justify an interference with landed, funded, and commercial property. (*Hear, hear.*) Such circumstances did not exist now, nor was there any probability of their existence at any future period. He then proceeded to contend, that as a measure of finance, the inquiry would be unjust and unnecessary, and that as a measure of conciliation, it would be worse than useless. In describing the real value of church property in Ireland, the amount of fines and bishops' leases, he said he was authorized by a prelate who had the best information on the subject, to declare that the value of the bishopricks was greatly overrated by the public, and that, in point of fact, of 18 bishopricks, eleven were under 5,000*l.* a-year; four of the remaining seven under 6,000*l.* a-year, one under 7,000*l.* a-year, and the remaining two not stated. He could never give his support to an inquiry which prejudged institutions before they were investigated, and which at once stamped with injustice an Establishment, on the faith of exaggerated and unfounded misstatements, before a syllable of evidence was offered to substantiate such severe allegations. (*Loud cries of "Hear."*)

Mr. DAWSON maintained that if the returns were carefully examined, they would establish this great truth—that wherever the Protestant church was most strongly established in Ireland, there the greatest prosperity and good order prevailed. (*Hear.*) The Protestant clergy throughout Ireland were zealous in the discharge of their duties, indiscriminate in their charities, and in their own persons and morals afforded the best examples of conduct to their parishioners. As pastors, they were attentive to the spiritual welfare of their flocks; as landlords (and he said it confidently, notwithstanding all the clamour raised against them), they were indulgent and moderate with their tenants. No case had been made out for the necessity of changing the present Establishment, and he should therefore oppose the motion.

Mr. DOMINICK BROWNE said, that as long as the revenues of the established church were to be continued in their present integrity, he had no hopes of the prosperity of Ireland. The total population of Ireland was about 7,000,000; of these about 5,750,000 were of the Roman Catholic persuasion; 250,000 Protestant dissenters; 500,000 Presbyterians; and 500,000 Protestants of the establishment. There were in Ireland about 2,500 parishes, and if his premises as to her population were correct, the average of each parish would be about 100 Protestant Dissenters, 200 Presbyterians, 200 Protestants of the Establishment, and 2,300 Roman Catholics. If this enormous inequality prevailed in the parishes of England, would such a disposition of property be endured by the majority of the nation even to the conclusion of a year? He thought not.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought there were but two modes by which it was possible to restore tranquillity to Ireland. One would be, to admit the Roman Catholic clergy to a participation of tithes. (*Hear.*) The other might be found in the union of the Protestant and the Roman Catholic churches of the kingdom. (*Hear.*) This might seem at first sight impossible to some honourable gentlemen, but more difficult unions of religious sects had been effected upon the continent. Let the Government take measures, therefore, to ascertain what the differences of doctrine were, as between the established church and the Roman Catholic church of Ireland. It would be found that there were no essential differences of faith; and that in the main the creed of one was the creed of the other persuasion.

Mr. GRATTAN would undoubtedly support the motion of his hon. friend, from which he thought much good might result.

Mr. PLUNKETT said, he should, to the last hour of his life, feel proud to be the advocate of his Roman Catholic brethren; but in doing so, he would ever respect established rights and recognized institutions; and, while he vindicated the claims of the Catholics, he should carefully abstain from offering any wrong to the Protestant clergy.—He would sanction no encroachments on their property—no aggression on their sacred functions. He contended that the property of the church was not more liable to be encroached upon by the State than the property of private individuals. He admitted that it was one of the calamities of Ireland that the comfort of the lower classes was not sufficiently considered, but, he said, if the tithes were taken from the clergy, they would fall to the landlords, and this would be no better than spoliation. If they began with the church, let the landholder look to himself, as well as the fundholder. He denied the accuracy of Mr. Hume's statements respecting the number of clerical absentees, and contended that there were not 31 instead of 531. As to the first fruits the present practice of valuation had continued 200 years. An established church, in his opinion, was necessary for the security of all sects, and its dignitaries ought, in his judgment, to be richly endowed, that they might take their station among the nobles of the land. He declared that the moment the Irish clergy were despoiled of their property or degraded in their character, that moment was sealed the doom of the connexion between the two countries!

Sir F. BURDETT remarked, that the Hon. Gentleman had stated that the Church was not felt as a grievance in Ireland,—a most extraordinary assertion, and one which argued ill for that unhappy country. But something *must* be done for Ireland—its wounds must be probed to the bottom with a firm hand. (*Hear, hear!*) It was easy to say that the statements of his Hon. Friend were inaccurate—but let them be so *proved*.—Church property, he maintained, *did* stand on a different footing from other property: it was given for a public service, and when they talked of the donors, he would ask, to whom was it given? Not to the Church who held it, but to another Church who had it not! All arguments, therefore, about the shaking of property, ought to be condemned by the sense and manliness of the House. If it could be shown that the Church of England, instead of promoting morality and happiness, was productive of vice and misery, it would be absurd to suppose that the public had not a right to alter the disposition of its revenues. It was only for the public good, that even private property was respected; for if private property could be proved to be hostile to the general good, that also should be altered, as the public good was the supreme law. Then came the question—"Is thy Church of Ireland of that description," and "is not Protestant ascendance one of the greatest curses of Ireland?" It did not follow, if that were allowed, that he should be for taking their property. But if it could be shown that they would not permit equal rights to the subjects of that country, he was sure they worked more for the subversion of their own Church, than the most avowed of their adversaries. But unless the people of Ireland were admitted to equality of political rights, one great source of evil would always remain. The length of time they had remained steadfast in their opinions evinced a determination not to be persecuted out of the faith their forefathers so long held. How absurd, therefore, to say such people were not to be trusted on their oaths? He owned there were other considerations of great importance with a view to the relief of Ireland, and perhaps the evils under which that country laboured arose from a combination of causes. The Irish people most certainly did not want a taste for the pleasures or comforts of life; there was, in fact, no people on earth more susceptible of such impressions. He remembered a story applicable to that point. A gentleman, riding along the road, saw an Irishman at work upon it, who, he knew, had but a few months before been left a good legacy. He asked how he came to be working there, since he had so recently received his legacy? "Faith," said the man, "it's all gone, for I had a mind to see how gentlemen lived who had 200*l.* a year." The want of industry could hardly be charged against them, for they came over to this country in crouds, in search of employment; and a gentleman of large estates once told him that he had frequently been paid his rent in London, from money earned in this country. Indeed, every thing indicated that the people of England were being pushed, by the influx of labourers, into the state of those of Ireland; and

unless something were done, the miseries of that country would overflow England. To say that Catholic Emancipation would be a remedy for the evils of Ireland, he would not contend. What, then, was the remedy for it? In his opinion there was but one, and that was, colonizing on a large scale—not as of late years, but on a magnificent scale, after the old Roman plan. He should think no money too much that was expended for the attainment of such an object, taking care at the same time to make an alteration in the system of management of estates, which had originally produced the evil. But it might be said this was a plan of expense, and we were on a system of economy. Still, he thought, means might be found: there was the 500,000*l.* for the New Churches; instead of that profligate vote, and the 300,000*l.* for the repairs of Windsor Castle, they might apply to this purpose, the which would make at once 800,000*l.*, which, with the salt-tax that ought to be given up to the people, they would have a clear million for what would, in his opinion, be the only effectual means to remedy the evil complained of. This might be thought visionary; but it was not so much so as the plan which he feared would be acted upon as proposed by Mr. Owen, which would make the whole kingdom a country of paupers after the first generation had taken the portions of lands which he proposed to give them. As to the particular question before the House, he felt convinced, as far as *argument* went, that the House could not reject it. The learned gentleman talked much of the sacredness of church property; but what he meant was the *ascendancy*. There was nothing in the motion to show that it was of a hostile nature; it might turn out on inquiry that instead of the Church of Ireland being, as it was reputed, an improvident and negligent Church, that the Clergymen merited the high character given them by the learned gentleman. From what he stated it should appear that the Clergy of Ireland were an example to the Church of England, and he believed, in fact, there were more non-residents considerably in England than the number stated by the learned gentleman. If that were so, in God's name let it be shown. Nothing had been said against the motion, but an evil construction had been put on the words of the Hon. Mover. But the question was, was this a grievance, or was it not? Let the country know that something should be done besides mere Parliamentary tactics. Let the people of Ireland see that in agreeing to this inquiry, they might hope for further important investigations into the state of their country. *(Hear!)*

Mr. Foster contended that the Protestants of Ireland were much more numerous than the Hon. Mover had stated,—that they, in fact, amounted to nearly two millions, that was, one-fourth of the population. He said also, that the revenue of the Bishops had been greatly exaggerated, as well as the amount of tithes, and that the property of the Church was not at all greater than was necessary. The Hon. Member contended further, that, by the Act of Union, the House had not the power to enter upon such an enquiry as the one proposed, and that its agitation would be infinitely injurious to the country.

Mr. Hume, in reply, contended that Mr. Plunkett's statements (not his own) were altogether erroneous. With regard to the Irish non-residents, it would be found by an abstract of the returns for 1820, that there were more than 30 non-resident clergymen in *one* diocese. *(Hear, hear!)* Out of 1,289 clergymen there were only 758 residents; that there were several who were only partially resident; and that there were 243 non-resident. *(Loud cries of Hear!)* He did not know where the Honourable Member had been lately; but to a certainty he could not have been much in that House, or he would have known that the Right Hon. Secretary had brought in a bill to enforce the residence of the clergy in Ireland. Now, if there had not been more than 30 clergymen absent from their livings, would any child believe that the Right Hon. Secretary would have formally introduced a bill into Parliament to remedy the evil occasioned by their non-residence? *(Hear!)* "If I had not facts to support me in my assertions," continued the Honourable Member, "and if I were not able to corroborate those facts by the concurrent testimony of official documents, I might be told that I stood upon my head instead of standing upon my heels; and might be ridiculed as incredulous, because I could not give credit to so preposterous a statement." *(A laugh, and cries of Hear!)* One word with regard to the sacredness of church property. The Hon. Member had said, that he would not embark in the same vessel with him on this question. He would add, that the man who said that the welfare of the Catholic population of England was dear to his heart, and could yet refuse to entertain any measure that was calculated to promote that welfare, was a man in whose company he (Mr. Hume) would not willingly sail. *(Loud cheering from the Opposition.)* The hon. member had asked whether there was any difference between the sacredness of church property and private property. He (Mr. Hume) replied that there was a great difference. For instance, an individual had a right to devise his property by will after his death. Had the holder of church property any such right? Mr. Grattan, in a speech made in 1771, in refutation of arguments similar to those urged by the honourable member, had observed, that church property was a public fund for the payment of those public officers who were employed to maintain religion; and that as such a fund, it was liable to be controlled and regulated by Parliament for the interest of that religion, and also for the national benefit. He considered this opinion of Mr. Grattan to be a complete balance, to say the least of it, to the opinion which the honourable member had stated with so much loudness that evening. Mr. Hume then contended that he had not overstated the amount of the church property in Ireland, and proceeded to maintain his argument by reference to several official returns. All he wanted to obtain was inquiry into the state of ecclesiastical property in Ireland, and he was most adverse to any measure which savoured of robbery or confiscation.—The hon. gentleman then sat down amid loud cheering.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the motion 79, against it 152, majority 73.

Friday, May 7.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his annual statement, as usual after the Easter recess; but its general facts were so entirely anticipated by his statement at the beginning of the session, that he merely recapitulated the principal heads. In reference to his former speech, he informed the House, that the plan for the reduction of the 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. stock, had so greatly succeeded, that out of 75,000,000*l.* there would only be between 6,000,000*l.* and 7,000,000*l.* to be paid off to holders who dissented; this sum he proposed to be paid by the issue of Exchequer Bills, which he meant to charge, both interest and principal, on the Sinking Fund, transfering to that fund, as an equivalent, stock paid off at 3 per cent. The Right Hon. Gentleman further stated, that the accounts connected with the reduction of the silk duties were now made up, and that the loss to the revenue was found to be 500,000*l.*, more certainly than he anticipated, but small compared to the benefit the trade would reap. He also proposed to reduce the interest on Exchequer Bills, at the next issue, from 2*d.* to 1½*d.* per day, which would save the country next year 230,000*l.* on 30 millions of bills. The floating debt was 34,000,000*l.* but he should provide for the odd four millions by charging them on the produce of the Consolidated Fund in each quarter—in other words, by Treasury notes bearing less interest.

Some conversation arose on this statement; Mr. Hume condemned in strong terms the complication of the finances, and the wasteful farce of the Sinking Fund and Dead Weight Loan. He also recommended Government to authorize the establishment of banks on the Scotch plan.

The House afterwards went into a Committee on the Savings Banks Acts; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated some provisions he meant to introduce to prevent the depositing too large sums by individuals, and to lower the rate of interest on all deposits beyond a certain amount. The present rate, 4½ per cent. was a great and growing burden on the public.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, May 4.

BANKRUPTS.

B. Rees, Haverford-west, linen-draper. Solicitors, Messrs. Jenkins and Abbot, New-inn.

N. C. Bochsa, Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, musical-composer. Solicitor, Mr. Mayhew, Chancery-lane.

J. Keast, East Looe, Cornwall, money-scrivener. Solicitors, Messrs. North and Smart, Temple.

Saturday, May 8.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

C. Bayly, East Dean, Sussex, farmer.
J. Haselden, Grub-street, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Manifold, Kendal, skinner.
J. Wall, Brentford-Butts, broker.
J. Sloggett, Junior, Bath, dealer.
E. L. Edey, Charing-cross, victualler.
J. Rhodes, Heywood, Lancashire, house-carpenter.
A. York, Birmingham, baker.
C. Douthwaite, Pancras-lane, wine-merchant.
C. Barnett, Barlow-mews, Bond-street, horse-dealer.
R. M. Scholefield, Bradford, Yorkshire, manufacturer.
J. Proctor, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, wine-merchant.
W. Broady, Old Jewry, woollen-warehouseman.
M. Graham, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, glass-dealer.
J. Plaw, New Kent-road, grocer.
S. Wise and C. Brenchley, Maidstone, paper-makers.
D. Crole, Old Broad-street, stock-broker.
W. Emans, Barnsbury-row, Islington, stationer.
T. Whiting, Oxford, mercer.

The Funds.—Consols have been gradually improving this week, and almost all the New American Stocks are rising, in consequence of an every day increasing conviction, that all exertions against them on the part of Spain, under her present miserable Government, must be futile. French Scrip is again rising, and Greek has also rose nearly one per cent. in spite of the many *disinterested* reports to their disadvantage. Latest quotations:—

Consols, 96 [illegible]	Reduced, 95[illegible]
New Four per Cents, 100[illegible]	Consols for Account, 96[illegible]

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Austrian Scrip, 17[illegible]	Portuguese Scrip,
Colombian, 60[illegible]	Ditto Bonds, 96[illegible]
Danish, 101[illegible]	Russian of 1822, 97[illegible]
French Rentes, 104[illegible] Ex. 25 40 45	Spanish of 1821, 19[illegible]
Ditto Scrip, 18[illegible]	Do. 1823, 16[illegible]
Neapolitan, [illegible]	Greek Scrip, [illegible] dis.
Prussian of 1822, [illegible]	Mexican Scrip, [illegible]

The WISHING-CAP, No. 6, in our next.
Next week, a further Notice of the Gallery of the Society of British Artists.

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, MAY 9.

THE reports of the French Naval Force at the Brazils to which we adverted last week, prove to be very great exaggerations, and if attributable to Stock-jobbing manœuvres, are altogether unpardonable. Mr. CANNING has contradicted the statement in the House of Commons; added to which, the *Journal des Debats* has tolerably well explained the object and destination of the French vessels which are really at Rio, and the number certainly does not countenance an idea of views of interference in that quarter. The *Moniteur* is equally explicit.

It will be seen, that Mr. HUME, with great credit to himself, and to the production of much benefit in the way of exposure, has brought forward his motion for an inquiry into the state of the Irish Church. Grounding all his statements either on acknowledged documents, or on those of the best authority, his opponents had no other alternative than to protest against his general object; and, in the genuine style of conventional parliamentary swagger, to agree to regard his facts as overstated, without the production of any thing in the world to overthrow them. Something in respect to clerical non-residence was almost all that was attempted; and in respect to the episcopal authority produced by Mr. STANLEY, and still more by Mr. PLUNKETT, in reference to the number of nonresidents, they were met so triumphantly by Mr. HUME in reply, we know not what more can be said on that subject, as to the past, although something will possibly be done to make a forthcoming return as decent as possible. The part assumed by Mr. PLUNKETT, in this debate, is extraordinary; and, coupled with his *legal* opinion that the amount of Irish First Fruits should remain little more than nominal, while the receipt of what *Capt. Rock* so happily calls that "omnivorous church," is to rise with every increase of national value, exhibits the party political lawyer to the letter. Looking at the intellectual character of this personage previous to his acceptance of office, his strides down hill have been most extraordinary. It seems that accumulation by Archbishops to the amount of two or 300,000l. each, while Cathedrals are falling about their ears, and in the midst of a starving population, to whom they are a nuisance, in the eyes of Mr. PLUNKETT is perfectly consistent with religious and political propriety. He would—doubtless in perfect conformity with the conduct and observation of JESUS CHRIST,—have the priesthood enabled to keep company with the Princes and Nobles of the land, that being precisely the clerical mode of spending time pointed out by the Gospel! There is something in this blustering defiance of reason peculiarly disgusting. Men may differ in opinion, but oppression and rapacity are ostensibly—we wish we could say really—defended by no one. However, go on, Mr. HUME, and show things as they are, and neither Lawyer nor Jesuit, nor both in one, will be able to prevent their ultimate overthrow.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN's very moderate Bill to relieve Unitarians from the necessity of conforming to the marriage-ceremony of another sect, was lost on Monday in the House of Lords, notwithstanding the support of the Primate and some Bishops of the Church of England. Lord ELDON repeated his former dogged absurdities, and Lord HOLLAND exposed them to ridicule. A pretty sort of compliment the Intolerants pay their Church by this denial to the Unitarians! According to their logic, the Church of England cannot afford to part with the power of compelling a distinct body of believers to go through a certain part of its ceremonies, and pay it certain fees. Or rather, perhaps, it *can* afford—relying so entirely as it does on mere wealth and legal force, and being so wholly independent on justice and tolerance—it *can* afford to oppress the consciences and dip into the purses of Dissenters, without fearing the consequences of further outraging decency and public opinion. We are tired of repeating *arguments* upon a subject whereon our opponents confine themselves to prejudices, and to wilfully stickling for an oppressive privilege, because it is a privilege of long standing. We defy the bigots to produce a single impartial person,—that is, a person out of the pale of the Church,—who would defend the arrogant cruelty and pitiful thirst for pelf which are gratified by the forcing of the marriage-formula upon the Unitarians. As for the Peers who rejected Lord LANSDOWN's Bill, we shall only remind them of the precious figure they must cut in the eyes of all the lookers-on in Europe, who know that at the very moment when they, the Peers, deny the enjoyment of a natural right to a large sect in England, a Bill is passing through their House, introduced by Earl BATHURST, to secure much wider toleration to the Dissenters of all kinds in Newfoundland! A few more such decisions, my Lords Spiritual and Temporal,—and it will be impossible to shock the good people of Great Britain, by reminding them of that disorderly time when their ancestors voted a certain House to be an incumbrance.

The Drawing-room is further postponed to the 20th inst., the King's health (so the *Courier* says) not being yet sufficiently confirmed to permit of his undergoing the fatigue so early as the 13th.

LORD HASTINGS.—There are several very meritorious articles in the *Oriental Herald* just out—(that on the Fables of Pilpay for one)—but the Estimate of Lord Hastings's merits and demerits, in which his sins of omission and commission are ably pourtrayed, is a piece of writing which all who take an interest in Indian affairs, or who care anything about that mouth-patriot, the late Governor-General, would do well to peruse.

Mr. Battier having challenged the Marquis of Londonderry, they met on Friday. Mr. Battier's pistol flashed in the pan: the Marquis reserved his fire, and desired that Mr. B. should be furnished with another pistol. This Mr. B. refused, and so (as the Morning Papers say) the affair terminated.

THE VISION OF JUDGMENT.—Sentence will be passed on Mr. John Hunt, for the publication of this Poem, on Thursday next,—at least he has received notice, from the Secretary of the Mock Constitutional Association, to attend the Court on that day.

SALES OF PICTURES.—There seems to be plenty of money at the West as well as the East end of the Metropolis,—at least if the sums given for works of Art be any criterion. On Thursday, Mr. STANLEY sold a Madonna by Raphael (and a copy we believe) for which he got 500 guineas, and a Rubens for 900 guineas, besides others of less attraction, for good sums. And on Friday, Mr. H. PHILLIPS obtained 470 guineas for a small Teniers—480 guineas for the Water-mill by Hobbima—1160 guineas for a landscape by Wynants—1400 guineas for a View off Deal by Backhuysen (certainly a delightful picture)—and 1750 for a Landscape by Ruysdael and Lingleback (a work of art equally desirable.)—We learn that the Pictures by the Old Masters, forming the private Collection of the late venerable President West, are shortly to be sold by Mr. Christie. Among them is the celebrated Head of Christ by Guido, and the no-less celebrated Actæon by Titian,—a performance which we know Mr. West more than once refused to part with for 4000 guineas.

A very clever and spirited Pamphlet will be published to-morrow, entitled, "*On the Alien Bill; by an Alien;*" and with this impressive Scriptural motto—"One law and one manner shall be for you and for the Stranger that sojourneth with you." The Author proves from history, that all wise legislation and flourishing states have adopted the policy not only of protecting, but even *inviting* aliens. He cites English Constitutional precepts and the highest legal authorities, to make good the position, that all Aliens are entitled to the benefit of laws and safeguard equally with the natural-born citizens of England, unless a special Act (as this Alien Act) restrict them in particular cases. Having thus established, that protection and equal laws are the rule—arbitrary power to banish the exception, only to be justified by special circumstances,—he goes on, with great force and animation, to contend that the present circumstances of England are the very last to afford a pretext for an Alien Act, which can only be considered as a dishonourable compliance with the atrocious views of the Confederacy of Despots, being directly hostile to the character and interests of this country. The Author has some smart hits at Mr. Canning; and the pamphlet altogether has talent and style to attract notice. The Alien Bill is to be read a second time in the Lords on Tuesday.

DIED.—Yesterday afternoon, in Oxenden-street, in her 24th year, Miss Sophia Weatherby, the amiable and long-afflicted daughter of James Weatherby, Esq. of a decline.

Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, we regret to learn, died of a dysentery at Benin, on his way to Timbuctoo, on the 3d December.

On dit that a certain judicial character, who has been conspicuous for his asperity towards political offenders, is the offspring of Miss LIGHTFOOT, *the fair Quakeress*, who is spoken of in the *Fragment* of the QUEEN's case, and is of royal blood.—*Southampton Chronicle.*

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—*William Spencer* and *Samuel Johnson* have undergone two examinations by the Surrey Magistrates, at Camberwell Workhouse, on suspicion of having caused the death of Mary or Susan Wilkins, wife of Henry Wilkins, carman, of Bermondsey. The deceased was found drowned in the Surrey Canal on Saturday week; and it appeared in evidence, that she was last seen in company of the prisoners, with one of whom, it seems, she had formerly associated, and with whom (Spencer) she had given out that she was going to France, though he was a married man. The prisoners did not admit that they had been at all in the deceased's society of late. Enquiries are still in progress. The deceased had exhibited no symptoms of melancholy or insanity. When her body was found, there were marks on her left arm, as if it had been squeezed.

The utmost alarm prevailed on Thursday evening in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, and its neighbourhood, in consequence of the spacious sugar-houses belonging to Mr. Alderman Lucas being on fire, about six o'clock in the evening. The entire structure was soon in one mass of flame; the ponderous girders falling at intervals with tremendous crashes, followed by most awful volumes of fire. At nine o'clock the whole of the floors, with their iron doors, fell in, but fortunately no accident was occasioned, leaving the entire front, nine stories high, standing. The premises are insured to the amount of 28,228*l.*

A Father stabbed by his Son.—A most unnatural crime was perpetrated three days since, at Mr. Gregory's, a straw-hat-manufacturer, Great Dover-street, Blackfriars-road. Mr. Gregory, his wife, and six children, had just finished their breakfast, when two elder sons, one named George, came in, and were left by their father to prepare their own repast, while he went to business. Previous to their coming, one of the younger boys asked his father for more bread and butter, which he, considering mere wantonness, refused him. During the father's absence, the boy sought to obtain from his brother that which his father had denied, and succeeded; and the brother was proceeding to cut him another slice, as the father re-entered the room, and endeavoured to prevent the infraction of his orders, by keeping the cupboard door closed. Then it was that, infuriated by opposition, the unnatural son plunged the pointed table knife into the body of his parent, on the left side close to the groin. The wounded man, streaming with blood, staggered to a seat, exclaiming, "Oh! George, you have killed me; I fear you'll suffer for this." Surgical aid was instantly resorted to, and he was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he remains in a most dangerous state.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

The great object of public establishments of art is not merely to administer to the gratification of those noticers and purchasers of works of art, whose intellectual stamina is too feeble to allow them to relish and to digest the richest and most nourishing supplies of genius, and who prefer what is afforded them by the portrait, the landscape, and the fancy painter;—neither is it to administer to the support of a number of artists connected with such establishments. It is to enlighten the mind upon, and to warm and regulate the feelings for, the true principles and beauties of art, so as it may appreciate and prefer its noblest productions. On looking at the annual exhibition of the incorporated artists at Somerset House, the proper consideration is, whether it bears evidence that the Royal Academy is progressively promoting these best ends, or whether, with respect to them, it is stationary or retrograde. In answering this enquiry, we are compelled to say, that the present Exhibition, and those of several past years, glaringly show that they go back in painting, and are stationary in sculpture; and the indisputable evidence of this fact is to be seen in the gradual falling-off in the number and nature of the historical and poetical performances. We say this with all due deference to the historical tact of Mr. Hilton, and to the original and poetical energy of Mr. Fuseli; but we say it with less scruple, when we see a less portion of higher talent in the fifty-sixth year of the Academy's duration, than it had at its birth, and when it is manifest that the infant, which appeared to be almost an infant Hercules, has grown up to manhood in years only, not in strength.—There are but two noticible historical pictures, and those are only clever, and do not rise to the importance demanded by dignified art; for Mr. Hilton's picture of *Love taught by the Graces*, though an able work, is but a large fancy picture of unimpassioned figures. One is by Mr. Briggs, in which *Edward III. is apprehending the Earl of March in presence of Queen Isabella*; the other by Mr. Allan, of *Lords Lindesay and Ruthven compelling the Queen of Scots to sign her abdication*.—In common life character, our painters are increasing in their rivalry of the Dutch Old Masters. Besides two small pictures by Mr. Wilkie, where the light of his genius shines somewhat, perhaps, "shorn of its beams," Mr. Newton's *Mons. de Pourceaugnac, or the Patient in spite of himself*,—from, and with the grave humour of Moliere; Mr. Mulready's picture of *The Widow; Stage Coach Travellers*, by Mr. Rippingille; and Mr. Dighton's *English Travellers attacked by Banditti*;—Mr. Leslie has his master-piece in *Sancho Panza in the apartment of the Duchess*, a work as rare for the solidity of its execution as for its Cervantes-like mirth, quaintness, and elegance.—Though Mr. Constable has caught the portraiture of nature more powerfully, perhaps, than ever, in his *Boat passing a Lock*, and Mr. Callcott in his *Rochester*; and though there are beautiful landscapes and sea-pieces by Messrs. Collins, Daniell, Westall, Williams, Derby, Reynolds, Reinagle, &c.; yet the landscape department is inferior to most former years. Neither Turner nor Martin is there.—Sir T. Lawrence continues to be the lord of the ascendant in portraiture, with much encreased truth in the colouring of his flesh; but there are fine portraits by Jackson, Pickersgill, Phillips, Beechey, Reinagle, Reynolds, jun. &c. and *A young Lady, in the Florentine costume of* 1500, is so beautifully imitated, by Mr. Howard, from L. Da Vinci, as to be universally admired. There is a portrait, too, of *The Widow of the patriot martyr, Riego*, looking, from the singular sweetness of the expression, worthy of being his happy wife, and not his desolate and heart-broken widow. [May her wrongs, and her prostrate country's, be speedily and amply avenged!]—The animal department is also inferior, though Mr. Ward, in various pictures, in one of which is introduced the distinguished patron of native art, Sir J. F. Leicester; and Mr. Cooper, in some battle-pieces, &c. retain their wonted energies.—The sculpture is good. Flaxman has a large marble statue, *The Pastoral Apollo*, which well sustains its title, and the celebrity of the artist, for correctness and attic simplicity. Mr. Chantrey has some fine full-length statues; and Mr. Behnes has one without drapery, of workmanship so polished, and look so lovely, that, were Venus passing along, she might mistake it for her own child of Beauty, only more innocent. It is the infant son of the literary and tasteful Mr. T. Hope. Mr. Behnes has also some busts, which admiration smiles upon, in company with those of Mr. Chantrey, as Legitimacy does upon that by him of *The Duke of Wellington*. Almost all the busts are good.—As our hearts are neither as cold or hard as the marble of which Mr. Westmacott has made his *Nymph*, and M. Lege his *Psyché*, we confess that we are smitten with them. For the same reasons, and because bravery, inspired by freedom, is dear to us, we like the *Model for a Bust for General Mina*, by Mr. Garrard. The sight of Mr. Scoular's *Adam consoling Eve*, consoles us after looking at *a Monument* by Mr. Bacon, and *The Parting of Hector and Andromache* by Mr. Physick. Were they offered to us, we should much rather decline both; but if forced to take one, we would rather take Physick than Bacon. Messrs. Jones, Wicksteed, Phillips, Warner, &c. have good intaglio impressions; and Messrs. Rouw and Morison capital wax and medallic portraits.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Did we commence our notice with taking any picture at random from the catalogue, we could hardly fail of an agreeable choice at least; for this exhibition has the singular feature of having no bad pictures, though much varied in degree of beauty. We generally commence with such as have the greatest merit, especially if it is in the highest class of subjects. To-day, recollecting those illustrious females the Muses and the Graces, the presiders over and inspirers of Painting and of all refinement, we consider it as a suitable votive offering of respect to them, to begin with the two Female Artists in this Exhibition; and therefore point out to the attention of the Visitor the Flower and Fruit Pieces by Miss Byrne and Miss Scott. The regard so universally and strongly attracted to Flowers and Fruit, by their exquisite union and immense variety of shape and colour, renders them always a pleasing if not delightful object of contemplation in Painting as in Nature. The thought of them even in absence, has a freshness, fragrance, and beauty to the mind, and Correggio and Titian viewed them, in reference to their art, as their rule of light and shade from the Bunch of Grapes plainly shows. We scarcely doubt whether water-colours can be carried farther, in juicy glow, in softening and transparent tint, than Miss Byrne has gone. For arrangement, we might venture to affirm, that the Breughels, the De Heems, and the Van Huysums, have never surpassed her compositions, in 169, 174, and 178.

The Landscape Scenery of the Pictures is chiefly local. The Painters do not aim much at beauty or elevation of object, any further than it is supplied by the actual places, or as they are assisted by noble selections of colour, light and shade, of the refulgent, the tender, and the solemn, as spread by matchless Nature; but who has also so arranged some of her forms in extended valleys, in rocks, congregated hills, mountains and clouds, in lakes, winding rivers, graceful trees, and solemn woods, that a feeling portraiture of them, such as they have given, necessarily assumes much beauty and grandeur, without the Painter's possessing invention, or that poetical sensibility which would enable them, like the Poussins, Salvator Rosa, and Claude, to compose agreeably to the impressive principles rather than the actual scenery of Nature, and to paint from inanimate creation, as the Greeks painted and sculptured from the animate, with choice selection. Two of the Artists, however, have a share of this classical feeling. Mr. Varley, whose pictures, though spirited, have not the amenity of colour like some of his brethren's, appears to be induced by this circumstance to strike at a lofty sentiment in design, and his ambition is not without success, as appears from the well-ordered and Poussin-like composition of 211, *Days of Peace*, a grand vista of trees flanked by stately buildings, terminated by the same and by high hills, and in and about which are throngs of people enjoying various bodily and intellectual pastimes, to which a feature of heightened refinement is given by the venerable appearance in the midst of Homer,

"The sacred master of celestial song."

The whole expressive of the following lines from Pope:—

"How sweet's the product of a peaceful reign;
The heav'n-taught Poet, and th'enchanting strain;
The well-fill'd palace; the perpetual feast;
A land rejoicing and a people blest."

R. H.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

COVENT-GARDEN.

On Monday evening, the first part of *King Henry the Fourth* was brought out at this theatre, with the promised attention to genuine scenic display, costume, and splendour, which had been for some time past announced in the play-bills. In these garish but attractive particulars, the promise has been amply fulfilled; the best authorities appear to have been consulted for accuracy of detail and picturesque effect in respect to dress and decoration; and the knightly equipage and chivalric accompaniments, so associated with the domination of the Plantagenets, were exhibited with great keeping and effect. Rochester Bridge, and the encampment near Shrewsbury, took the lead in the new scenery; all of which was very good. In short, in these and every kindred point, the Management have redeemed their pledge to the letter.

The novelty of the evening, in other respects, we need not inform our readers, was the representation of *Falstaff* by Mr. C. KEMBLE, one of those necessary but hazardous attempts, which it is for the veteran actor to venture, and take the consequences, with a good grace, be those consequences what they may. We partake not in the splenetic objections of many of our contemporaries to a spirit of adventure in this direction, unless the chances against success be obvious and indisputable, and particularly in regard to rare and isolated characters like that of *Falstaff*. Such characters can be assumed only after considerable stage experience, and consequently by performers who, according to the line in which they more especially move, must risk the disturbance of a certain number of those settled associations, in respect to which the general run of critics are nearly as waspish and tenacious as the Chancellor himself—we say *nearly*, for he has given all sorts of prejudice the go-by on the subject of the Unitarian Marriage Bill. *Palmam, qui meruit ferat.* Pardoning Mr. KEMBLE, therefore, with all our hearts, for his essay on merry *Jack Falstaff*, we frankly avow, that we consider the attempt one of those which, while they exhibit the judgment, experience, and capacity of the actor, fall considerably short of the general beau-ideal of the thing assumed. Mr. C. KEMBLE exhibits a fine reading of *Falstaff*, but at present, we fear, that it is a reading only.

It is almost trite, at this time of day, to dwell upon the felicitous combination of qualities which makes up the aggregate *Falstaff*; but we may so far observe, that all the requisites for an adequate performance of it would be nearly as rare as the character itself. The broad comedian is too broad for it; the comedian of what, for want of a better phrase, we must call genteel life, is deficient in body colour. *Falstaff* is a *gentleman*, debased by his habits, but redeemed by his wit; and the requisites for a due representation of the one stand in the way of the other. More than this, his wit itself is a compound of a very rare description, mingling intellectual processes which are seldom found in a state of combination, and which possibly can be happily amalgamated by nothing less than the genius of a SHAKESPEAR. With a breadth of humour, which, in connexion with the accompanying incident, approaches to the confines of farce, is united that spirit, "keen as the razor's edge invisible," which extracts figure and similitude from the most opposing elements, and exhibits gay and sparkling associations on every occasion. It is only for the veterans of society to canvass their experience, in order to determine the rarity of this conjunction. "Genuine wit," said Lord CHESTERFIELD, "never made a man *laugh* since the world began." This, with due deference to his Lordship, is hyperbole; but we may go so far with him as to admit, that wit of the CONGREVE and SHERIDAN school is generally of this description, and yet *Falstaff* has no small portion of it, especially in the soliloquies. A conjunction which is rare in real life, must inevitably be so in representation; and consequently, while the broader humour may be admirably displayed by one person, and the wit, irony, and satire by another, it is difficult to meet the copy, as the original, of all together. Possibly, if either are to be found, it must be looked for among individuals who are of a similar physical cast to that which SHAKESPEAR, with such exquisite adaptation, has applied to *Falstaff*. Such was QUIN, one of his most famous representatives; and such possibly was PORSON. The cup of Circe was palatable to both, and the wit of each was highly tinged with the spirit of revelry. Be this as it may, SHAKSPEAR, who by inspiration was a physiologist, as he was everything else, has given his inimitable Knight a form, to which we can only adapt certain accompaniments of voice and bearing; and he who is not gifted with them by nature, cannot by any possibility assume them; neither will the most perfect conception of character atone for their absence. We may imagine *Hamlets* and *Macbeths* of various stature, but *Jack Falstaff* must be a certain sort of person, or nothing at all;—a position which brings us at once to Mr. KEMBLE.

The first thing which struck us in the performance of Mr. KEMBLE, was a regulated sententiousness of tone, the natural accompaniment of his own peculiar line of performance, which, while it evinced no misconception, exhibited a deficiency of a natural qualification. It conveyed the satire and irony of the character, but not its luxuriant humour or spirit of enjoyment; all of which, however, was evidently fully conceived. Hence a portion of the mischief; for being conceived without a due faculty of expression, an air of concert and elaboration was the unavoidable result. That Mr. KEMBLE will improve and grow more mellow in the performance, we are quite satisfied; but we question if he will ever sufficiently dash either the intellectuality of himself or of the character with the necessary infusion of broad constitutional mirth, which occasionally overflows into buffoonery.* Thus, although he excelled in the arch points, he never seemed to bear down all around him by mere fertility of fancy and exuberance of joyousness. All this might have been expected, just as from DOWTON we might look for the exact reverse. In point of conception, indeed, we have but one quarrel with Mr. KEMBLE, and that has been noticed by a contemporary: he makes *Falstaff* too old, or at least too infirm. This, however, is not peculiar to Mr. KEMBLE, although in our estimation a great mistake. *Falstaff* must be regarded as on the wintry side of a green old age, unwieldy from size and corpulence, but not absolutely debilitated. As usually represented, "a charge of foot" would amount to a positive absurdity; and all sorts of interference with *Gadshill* or the field of Shrewsbury, a sentence of death. Moreover, a failing body is generally linked to a failing mind, at least in the *Falstaff* department of intellectuality. His vigorous satire, rich humour, and spontaneous wit, accord not with so much infirmity; and the mirth of the ridiculous situations is depressed rather than heightened by it. This observation, we trust, Mr. KEMBLE will take into consideration; for we think a little relief in this particular would not only be right in itself, but divest his performance of some of the angularity, by the removal of which it would be certainly improved.

We need dwell little on the *Hotspur* of Mr. YOUNG, which is no new attempt. Its early scene was excellent; and if his latter appeared comparatively tame, it is principally owing to the retrenchment of certain scenes which keep up the interest in the original: as for instance, the exquisite dispute with *Glendower*, and humourous impatience at the conjugal pitty-patties between *Mortimer* and his Cambrian wife. These taken away, he drops too soon into the mere historical combatant,—a declension which is not the fault of the actor. COOPER, as the Royal *Hal*, behaved, as became him, much better at Court than at the Boar's Head; but to exhibit dignity in conjunction with spontaneous humour and constitutional levity, is no easy task, especially as compounded by SHAKESPEAR. EGERTON's King, and Mrs. DAVENPORT's *Dame Quickly*, were very good, the latter especially, although little is left of it. The piece was given out for Thursday with much applause,—and with reason; for if imagination was not in every instance kept pace with, taste had much reason to be satisfied, and judgment none to be offended.

DRURY-LANE.

We had intended to witness the repetition of *Measure for Measure*, but it has not hitherto been repeated. We mention this, to account for a seeming omission. If repeated, we will attend to it. Q.

* The *Friar Tuck* of Mr. KEMBLE may be quoted as a proof of the contrary; but the humour of *Tuck* has a *singleness* about it essentially distinct from that of SHAKESPEAR.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

CHILD'S CAUL.—To be sold for thirty guineas, a child's caul, that has already made seventy-two voyages, in which were encountered thirty-eight hurricanes, besides sundry small storms, in which not a single drowning took place. Application to be made at Mr. Underwood's, fleet-street, where two old women attend daily.—N.B. This caul is particularly useful in steam-boats and balloons.—*Medical Adviser.*

The new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas is said to owe his elevation principally to the disunion which existed in the Cabinet on the subject, which gave occasion to a higher power to set the matter at rest in the way in which it has terminated.—*Morning paper.*

PROVIDENT MATCH.—In the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Ireland, a young couple were married the other day, and after the ceremony the bridegroom, in lieu of opening his purse-strings to pay the usual dues to the clergyman, made a brief bow, and hoped his Reverence would be pleased to give him and Judy a tenpenny to procure breakfast with.

Voltaire commences a section on "Contradictions in Men and Things," by this witty remark—"If any literary society is inclined to undertake a history of contradictions, I will subscribe for twenty folio volumes."—*See Philosophical Dictionary, Vol. II.*

We understand Mr. Payne Knight has bequeathed his matchless collection of medals, drawings, and bronzes, worth at least 30,000*l.*, to the British Museum. They include a single volume of drawings by the inimitable Claude, which we recollect Mr. Knight purchased for 1,600*l.* from a private individual, who a short time previously had given 3*l.* for the same volume. Mr. Knight's general library is by no means particularly distinguished for either rare or splendid works.—*Morning paper.*

Tithes.—The apologists for the legal robbery of the people committed under the appellation of *Tithes*, are sadly put to it to make out a claim, either divine or human. The Reverend Morgan Cove, Prebendary of Hereford, traces the custom of Tithes to "*some unrecorded revelation*, made to Adam, and by him and his descendants delivered to posterity"—and lost, we presume, since the invention of printing! It has been asked, says Captain Rock, to what parish church Adam paid his tithes? but the Reverend Mr. Cove has not yet returned an answer. The Tenths paid to the Levites are however the Scriptural precedent on which the maintainers of a divine right to Tithes more commonly rely;—"in other words (observes the Captain) a ceremonial of the Jewish Law, which, together with the other ceremonials of that Law, was set aside by the Gospel, and which the Jews themselves no longer practise, is considered by a *Christian* Priesthood sufficient authority for taking unto themselves a tenth part of the produce of all England and Ireland. Let it be remembered too, that though the Jewish ordinance enjoined the payment of tithes to the tribe of Levi, within the land of Canaan *only*, these Reverend antiquarians do not at all the less gravely quote it as applicable to their own peculiar parishes and purposes; and some Reverend Mr. O'Flaherty (who is *not* of the tribe of Levi) dwelling in Ballynakilty (which is *not* the land of Canaan) may yet perhaps at this moment be quoting Leviticus and Deuteronomy, to prove to the Ballynakiltians his sacred right to the tenth ridge of every miserable potatoe-crop within his reach." The *civil* right to Tithes is founded on about as good a foundation. "Offa, king of Mercia, having murdered, under his own roof, Ethelbert king of the East Angles, who had come to sue for his daughter in marriage, invested the Church, by way of atoning for this bloody violation of hospitality, with a legal property and inheritance in Tithes. He was followed by another pious patron of the Church, king Ethelwolf, who, being alarmed by threats of fresh invasion from the Danes, consulted his clergy as to the most efficacious mode of propitiating heaven, and averting the calamity. The clergy recommended Tithes as a specific in all such cases: and king Ethelwolf, improving upon the piety of Offa, who had given them but a tenth of *his own* domains, made over to them that proportion of the produce of the whole kingdom—by the blessing of which donation he got rid of his royal panic about the Danes, found Tithes, as he says in his Charter, 'beneficial to the health of his soul,' and, like Swift's generous country gentleman, who,

out of his great bounty,
Built a bridge at the expense of the county—

saddled posterity with the payment of his 'soul's health' for ever."—*Memoirs of Captain Rock.*

Literature.—An Historical Fragment relative to her late Majesty Queen Caroline.—Having seen so many quotations from the above work in various publications (says the Exeter News) we were induced by their tone to imagine that the work must have been the production of some "mind deceased;" upon examining the work itself we are convinced that it is the production of a person capable of maintaining the truth of every position therein advanced. We can account for the obloquy which the factions among us attempt to load the publication in question very readily—it spares neither *pretended* friends or foes; it exposes the inefficiency of her late Majesty's advisers; and upon some of her avowed enemies it puts a burden which they will find it difficult either to throw off or to bear. The book certainly contains some matter not apparently very relevant, but it certainly also throws considerable light upon many circumstances in which the character of the late Queen was most villainously traduced. A variety of engagements prevent our going through the book with that regularity which we at first proposed to ourselves; but we shall quote at length the passage which throws considerable light upon her Majesty's attempt to enter Westminster Abbey on the day of the Coronation.—"The Coronation had been postponed for some time. At length it took place. Her Majesty's reception is well known;—but the secret history of that cruel, undignified, and unfortunate day, not equally so.—Two evenings previous to that event, I was sitting with one of her Majesty's private friends, when the servant brought in a note, which that friend read with the greatest vivacity. It contained an assurance, that the King had consented to her Majesty's being received at the banquet; and a map was produced, exhibiting a seat, in which the Queen and her attendants were to sit.—Whether this was an unworthy stratagem upon her Majesty or not, I do not presume to know. But her Majesty's impression, I am told was this—'That the Earl of Liverpool had advised the King to permit her to be received, in order to prevent ill consequences: for that in case any riot should take place, during the procession, his Majesty *might have been smothered in the crowd*; that the King acceded to the propriety of Lord Liverpool's advice in the first instance; but that the Earl of Lauderdale subsequently prevailed upon him to resume his former resolution in the second.'—This was her Majesty's impression soon after the circumstance took place; and her Majesty also believed, whatever may have been said to the contrary, that this was 'the true reason why the Earl of Liverpool was not present at the Coronation.' Her Majesty also as firmly believed, that the advice, supposed to have been given on that occasion, was the true cause of the Earl of Lauderdale's being created an *extra*-knight of the Thistle. Let the circumstances be as they may, the coincidence was certainly remarkable.—For the Coronation took place on the the 19th of July; and Lord Lauderdale's honours were gazetted on the 24th of the same month.—I say all this, my Lord Duke, as you may perceive, not authoritatively!—because your Grace no doubt knows its correctness or incorrectness much better than myself. But this I know, viz. that I saw the map, to which I have alluded; and this I believe, that when the Queen went to Westminster, she fully expected to be received; and that such expectation was the cause of her Majesty's walking in so undignified a manner from one door to another. For had the queen not been animated with this expectation she would not have alighted from her coach: when she did alight and heard that she was not permitted to enter, she concluded that she had come to a wrong entrance, and, therefore, that she had only to go to another. It is curious that the person who answered her Majesty and Lord Hood at the door of Westminster Hall, had *no orders to refuse her*; he acted, I am told, entirely on *his own responsibility*. And here I shall relate a curious little circumstance, indicative of the little passions by which ladies of fashion are not unfrequently actuated.—As her Majesty, Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Anne Hamilton, were proceeding on foot to the door, a lady, who stood near the spot, which the Queen passed in her way thither, was observed to nod and smile in a very friendly manner to one of the above mentioned ladies. Her Majesty was expected to be received, and her triumph therefore was esteemed complete. When the Queen was refused admittance, however, the scene instantly changed: for the same lady, just at the moment in which the Queen repassed in her way to her carriage, burst into a loud '*horse laugh*,' in her Majesty's face! The Queen passed on in silent dignity; but the extreme vulgarity of such conduct in a person presuming to be a woman of fashion, could not but afflict the sensibility of her Majesty; and the more so, since it proceeded from a late Judge's daughter.—Leaving this unworthy conduct to the indignation of all those who can feel, as Christians ought to feel, for the wounded feelings of an insulted Queen, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief, that it was a fortunate circumstance that her Majesty did not gain admittance on that memorable day; for I have more than two solid reasons, which I do not choose to explain at this moment, for thinking that her Majesty would have been taken from the Hall in a state, which no one could have contemplated without feelings of unutterable sympathy."

Peter Watson.—This individual, whose resistance to the clerical demand of *Easter Offerings*, at Chester-le-street, has procured him considerable celebrity, arrived in this city, on Thursday last, on his way to Sheffield. He spent the evening in York, and was met by a number of the members of the Reformers' Union and other friends to civil and religious freedom, at the Garrick Coffee-house, in Petergate, where they were considerably interested by the details of the exertions, persecutions, and victorious perseverance of a man, "whose praise is" certainly *not* "in all the Churches."—*York Courant.*

Infatuation.—Robert Sim.—The crime of this atrocious wretch—an attempt to murder his sweetheart, under the mask of arranging their marriage—was correctly stated in our paper of the 25th December. He is a robust "dour-looking" man, something marked in the face by part of the liquid he dashed about his victim. When he was asked to plead, he replied, "Guilty, my Lord. I am sorry for it, and refer myself to the mercy of your Lordship." Sentence—to be publicly whipped through Arbroath on Saturday the 8th of May, and transported for fourteen years. Agnes Mill, the victim, who is still pregnant, and exhibits on her neck deep traces of the struggle which she will carry to the grave, seemed deeply affected at this result of the trial; and when asked how she could feel so much sympathy for one who had so cruelly injured her, it is said she made answer, that she could even yet marry him if his sentence were remitted.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

The Masquerade at the Argyll Rooms, announced for Thursday, is to be got up under the direction of Mr. C. Wright, and it will, they say, be on a very splendid scale. These amusements, as usually managed, are, it must be admitted, "stale, flat, and unprofitable."

Ninon L'Enclos.—At Knole Castle, near Seven Oaks, Kent, the residence of the Duchess of Dorset and Lord Whitworth—(to whom strangers are greatly obliged by the kind permission afforded them to ramble in the fine grounds, and view the building and the paintings within its ancient walls)—the domestic who shows the works of art states, that the portrait of the celebrated Ninon l'Enclos, in one of the rooms, was taken when this female wonder was in her 80th year. It looks like that of a handsome woman of 40; and we rather suspect there is some error in this information. In the second volume of *Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary*, just now published in English, the brilliant Frenchman, who certainly could not have been mistaken in such a matter, thus alludes to the venerable Beauty, when speaking of the author of the "Historical Dictionary:"—"The devout and scandalous compiler of the Dictionary asserts, that the Abbé Gédouin slept with the celebrated Ninon l'Enclos on the very night of her completing her 80th year. It certainly was not exactly befitting in a priest to relate this anecdote in a pretended Dictionary of illustrious men. Such a foolery, however, is in fact, highly improbable; and I can take upon me to assert, that nothing can be more false. The same anecdote was formerly put down to the credit of the Abbé de Chateauneuf, who was not very difficult in his amours, and who it was said, had received Ninon's favours, when she was of the age of 60, or rather, had conferred upon her his own. In early life I saw a great deal of the Abbé Gédouin, the Abbé Chateauneuf, and Mademoiselle

l'Enclos; and I can truly declare, that at the age of 80 years her countenance bore the most hideous marks of old age, that her person was afflicted with all the infirmities belonging to that stage of life, and that her mind was under the influence of the maxims of an austere philosophy."

On Tuesday last, as a young man was trying his luck at a gaming table at Laceby statute, he observed that his opponent always deposited what he won in his *right* hand pocket, and paid what he lost from the *left*; this conduct appeared singular to the youth, and he mentioned it to some friends, who, suspecting the truth, caused the man to be apprehended, and taken before William Marshall, Esq. a Magistrate at Grimsby, when base coin, amounting to upwards of *thirteen pounds*, was found upon him. He was fully committed to Kirton for trial.—*Boston Gazette.*

A Cornet of Hussars, who was not the most polished in his manners, having recently joined his regiment, was asked by his Colonel what his father was. He replied, "A farmer."—"Pity your father did not make you follow his trade."—Upon which the Cornet asked, "Pray, Sir, what is your father?"—"A gentleman, Sir."—"Pity he did not make you one."—*Country paper.*

On Monday, at the Surrey Sessions, a true bill was found against Sir John Phillimore, Knt. Captain of the *Thetis* frigate, and his second Lieutenant, Mr. Drew, for assaulting Mr. James, the author of the "Naval History;" and the latter has since removed his cause into the Court of King's Bench.

Yesterday evening, a woman of respectable appearance, and past the meridian of life, arrived in this town by the mail. The object of her visit was to see her mother, from whom she had been separated upwards of forty years. Being fatigued with travelling, she partook of some refreshment before she proceeded to her mother's dwelling, and while thus engaged, she had an opportunity of observing what was passing in the streets adjoining the inn. A funeral attracted her attention for the moment, but this excited little more interest than other objects. However, having finished her repast, and proceeded to the place of her destination, she found the house occupied by mourners, the object of her affection having been, a few minutes before, conducted to the grave.—*Cumberland Packet.*

American Witticisms.—Married, in Washington, Mr. John Judge to Miss M. C. Noland.

"Most *Judges* contrive to get plenty of land,
For one we may instance Judge Toland;
But plump lawyer Cupid has tricked the whole band,
And shown us a Judge that has No Land!"

In Greenwich, Connecticut, by the Rev. David Peck, Mr. Eliphalet Peck, jun. to Miss Deborah Peck.

"Three *Pecks*, we find, have here begun
To make *two* different *Pecks* but *one*;
But vain their labour we shall see;
For let there pass of months a score,
Three Pecks will be encreased to *four*,
And then a *bushel* there will be."——*United States papers.*

IMPROMPTU,

ON WITNESSING THE DECEPTIONS OF M. ALEXANDRE, THE CELEBRATED VENTRILOQUIST.

Of yore, in old England, it was not thought good
To carry two visages under one hood:
What should folks say to you, who bear faces such plenty,
That from under one hood you last night showed us twenty?
Stand forth, Arch-deceiver, and tell us in truth,
Are you handsome or ugly, in age or in youth?
Man, woman, or child? or a dog, or a mouse?
Or are you, at once, each live thing in the house?
Each live thing, did I ask? each dead implement too!
A workshop in your person, saw, chisel, and screw.
Above all, are you one individual? I vow
You must be, at the least, Alexander and Co.
But I think you're a troop, an assemblage, a mob,
And that I, as the Sheriff, must take up the job;
And instead of *rehearsing* your wonders in verse,
Must read you the riot act, and bid you disperse.

Abbotsford, April 23, 1824. Walter Scott.

THE ADJOURNED BIRTH-DAY.

(For the Examiner.)

I guess this Birth-day's parcell'd out
By Royal goût, not Royal gout;
To make the "feast" (as children call it)
Linger a little on the palate.
Thus Nature, hating vacuums, kind
Mother, compensates lack of mind.—
Adjourn a birth-day! Kings at will
May now make lumb'ring time stand still;
And, blest with this prerogative,
Need not grow older while they live;
De die in diem they may delay
Th' expectant heir's accession-day;
Be sixty still—and with a breath
Diddle that king-compeller, Death.
"But then" (I hear some punster cry)
"Th' adjournment must be *sine die*."

Old Plays.—Mr. Baldwyn has just commenced, in his usual neat and attractive mode, an edition of "*The Old English Drama*," which is to include unpublished pieces of merit, as well as the stock dramas printed in other collections. Each number is to contain one play. No. I. consists of *The Second Maiden's Tragedy*, by an unknown author, printed from a MS. of Warburton's which was lucky enough to escape the remorseless hands of that great foe to literature, his *cook*. The piece bears decided marks of genius, and contains many passages of that deep feeling and poetical beauty which characterised the Elizabethan age, without being disfigured with the extravagance then so common.

Statuary Cobler.—In an old church in the town of Truro, in Cornwall, there is a large massive monument which is erected to the memory of John Roberts, Esq. who died in 1614. It was originally decorated with several figures, and having fallen into decay, was, a few years since, repaired by orders of Miss H—— of Landarick, a descendant of the family. When it was finished, the mason presented an account, of which the following is a literal copy:—"To putting one new foot to Mr. John Roberts, mending the other, putting seven new buttons to his coat, and a new string to his breeches'-knees—to two new feet to his wife Phillis, mending her eyes, and putting a new nosegay into her hand—to two new hands and a new nose to the captain—to two new hands to his wife, and putting a new cuff to her gown—to making and fixing two new wings on Time's shoulders, making a new great-toe, mending the handle to his scythe, and putting a new blade to it;"—all of which items are severally drawn out and balanced by pounds, shillings, and pence.—*Leaves from a Journal.*

New Project.—A capital of twenty millions for converting the Jews. It having been discovered that, by the regular and tedious process of preaching and teaching, the conversion of every Jew costs, upon an average, a thousand pounds,—it is therefore proposed to effect the object by purchase in future. An eminent Israelite has agreed to contract for the conversion of two thousand, at 430*l.* per head, including women and children, but threatens to raise his price, unless immediately treated with.—*Literary Chronicle.*

Charge for Cutting a Clergyman.—A droll circumstance last week took place at a Parish vestry in this county. It had been usual to sign the Warden's account without examining the items of which the bills were composed; it was now suggested that it would be proper to have the bills read over; which was done. Among others, was a charge by an indifferent orthographist, "for cutting Hughes (yews) in the churchyard!" This excited a good deal of laughter, the clergyman's name being Hughes; who, on being asked how often the operation was performed, replied that he never had been *cut* but once, and that was in the church!—alluding to some trifling difference which took place some time since.—*Exeter News.*

A curious *crim. con.* action will be tried in the next term, or during the sittings immediately after term. The plaintiff is a person whose civic rank entitles him by rotation to the highest city honours. The defendant, a celebrated *public character*, whose *professional reputation* has extended even to the other side of the Atlantic, and where, report states, his intention is again to exercise his talents when the pending action is determined.—*Chronicle.*

On the return of a fashionable frail one the other day from the Continent, the lady was met at Rochester by her injured husband, who pathetically explained to her that his house could no longer be an asylum for imputed regularity, and that they must part for ever. The fair one is reported to have received this intelligence with the same philosophic indifference which she exhibited during her voyage across the Channel, in a moment of imminent danger, and directed the postillions to drive to Tunbridge-wells. The wealthy husband is reported to have given up to the lady the whole of her own fortune, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand pounds, and her jewels, which are stated to be of immense value. There is to be no *crim. con.* action.—*Chronicle.*

Medical.—The Medical Society of London presented the Fothergillian Gold Medal, for the best Essay on Curvatures and Diseases of the Spine, to R. W. Bampfield, Esq. of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, at their Special General Meeting, on the 3d inst.

The Lady with the Death's Head.—It is not long since the French papers were amusing their readers with the story of a lady with a death's head; and, if we recollect rightly, there was a journal on this side of the Channel (the *Literary Gazette*) which staked its veracity on there being a blue stocking lady of the same description, who resided in the neighbourhood of Kensington. Both stories, however, were but a repetition of one of a very old date.—The original heroine was a lady a *Tête de Maure*, and not a *Tête de Mort*, as our modern dealers in the marvellous have it. Two or three centuries ago, when negroes were not so commonly to be seen in Europe as at present, a lady with a blackamoor's head might perhaps be thought as terrific a phenomenon as a lady with a death's head would be in our days. The exact coincidence of the pronunciation of *maure* and *mort*, sufficiently explains the sources of the modern deviation. The first time that we remember to have met with the story in its modern dress, is in a Number of the Journal Historique de Colle, for the year 1750, where it is thus briefly told: There is at present a girl to be married in a convent in Paris, who will receive an annuity of 30,000 livres if she resides in Paris, and 29,000 if she resides in the country. This portion will be settled on her future husband by the marriage contract. It is not required that the husband should be either rich, handsome, well-made, or possessing rank or education: he must, however, be an honest man, and endowed with plain common sense. The girl has a good

figure, possesses a considerable share of wit and understanding, and has been well educated: but—since there absolutely must be a *but*—she is obliged to wear a silver mask continually before her face, as her head, or at least her face, is precisely that of a skeleton. She is besides occasionally seized with convulsions and struggles similar to those of a dying person. Who will consent to marry her?—*The Man of Letters.*

Argyll Rooms.—Signor Pistrucci, on Wednesday night, gave an exhibition of his powers as an *Improvisatore* at the Argyll Rooms. We have already had occasion to make favourable mention of his exertions, and we have now only space to say that he was not less successful last night than in his former attempts. He delivered verses impromptu on a variety of subjects, always with fluency and ease, and sometimes with powerful effect. His voice is good, his articulation remarkably distinct, and his action, although in any one else it might appear extravagant, falls in well with his style of recitative. A trifling accident in the commencement of the evening gave a favourable impression of Mr. Pistrucci's powers. In hastily ascending the stage, he missed his footing and fell. As soon as he was safely on his legs again, he commenced the delivery of some neat lines on his *faux pas*, to the purport that he was not to be discouraged by such an accident, and that, as the giants, and even greater beings had fallen, it was no wonder that Pistrucci should have a tumble. The musical part of the entertainment, principally from Rossini, was ably sustained by De Begnis, Benetti, Begrez, Madame de Begnis, and Madame Castelli. Cianchettini presided at the piano-forte with his usual exquisite taste and admirable execution. The room was crowded.—*Globe.*

"The Puff Palpable"—Hireling Inconsistency.—The simple statement, that the Irish people eagerly club their pittances to purchase the *Memoirs of Captain Rock*, is paraded by the *Courier* as the "*puff palpable.*" What does the Editor of that paper suppose the public think of such paragraphs in his journal as the following, in relation to the farrago of slang, bad puns, and common-place sentiment, lately patched up by Theodore Hook in the shape of a novel? "Since the first appearance of the Waverley Novels, no production has excited so much sensation as *Sayings and Doings*, in the literary and fashionable circles!!"—By the way, there is an excellent exposure of this be-puffed trash—its author's trickery, ignorance, and coarseness—his bad French, bad Latin, and bad Italian,—in the Second Number of the *Westminster Review*; which of course accounts for the abuse of that able work by the aforesaid Hook in last Sunday's *John Bull.*

Another Parson.—A Clergyman named *Hayes* has been committed for trial by Mr. Alderman Wood, for an unnatural crime.—The *Reverend* gentleman was surprised by the patrol at two o'clock in the morning, in an obscure place called *Puddle-dock.* He and his young victim were instantly taken to the watch-house; next morning conducted to the police-office at Guildhall, and the *Minor Canon* bound in a penalty of 1,000*l.* to appear at the next quarter sessions. Pray was not the Right Reverend Father in God, Lord Jocelyn and Clogher, *let off* on a similar occasion for only 500*l.*?!

THE CASTLE OF DESPAIR.

[From "The Castle of Despair, or a Vision of Chancery,—an Allegorical Poem, by the Rev. J. Holme."]

A spacious quadrangle, at first, we cross;
One side of which to th' garden open lies:
And here, without the aid of fort or fosse,
Impregnable, the Castle meets our eyes:
Not frowning fierce in castellated guise,
But, rather, of an inoffensive mien:—
Thus, worldly aims affecting to despise,
Full many a wolf in sheep's attire is seen,
Prepared to smile, and smile—and stab, and stab between.

But view the Gothic windows, richly bright
With blazonry of deeds and worthies rare,
That cast a chastely-dim, religious light,
You'd almost think that house a house of prayer,
Where penitence its breast to heaven lays bare:
Of whited walls, I do admit, the view
Might lead the godly to suspect a snare,
Because, of "whited sepulchres" what's true,
Might applicable prove, ye whitened walls, to you!

And never did that gospel truth a case
More aptly fit, than here we have at hand;
Where, under Equity's dissembled face,
The thousand arts of hell embodied stand,
To scatter guilt and terror o'er the land;
Circling this hall, with lantern on its roof,
As if to seek like him, with torch in hand,
In broad day-light, an honest man; in proof
That all who bear the name keep not far hence aloof.

What tho' with dead men's bones, a real tomb,
It be not crammed; here, woe-begone, distract,
Full many a wretch that's living, courts his doom,
And oft anticipates, by impious act:
Reckless to what vile spot his bones be pack'd,
So he but shuffle off the load of care,
And troublous thoughts, with which his brain is rack'd:
For here a giant fell, as ever bare
The fellest of fell dams, resides, yclep'd—*Despair.*

Faux Pas in High Life.—The discovered infidelity of the lady of a wealthy M. P. and the intention of the injured husband to apply for a divorce, are the themes of conversation at the west-end of the town. The lady is not a native of this country, has a large family, and is considerably beyond 40. We have heard some objections stated to the possibility of a divorce taking place, to which we cannot particularly allude.—*Morning paper.*

By the deaths of the Bishops of Chichester and Bath and Wells, much valuable preferment is likely to be at the disposal of Ministers, exclusive of the two Sees. Dr. Blomfield is to be raised to the Bishopric of Chester, the present Bishop of Chester being translated to Bath and Wells. Dr. Carr, Dean of Hereford, is confidently spoken of as the new Bishop of Chichester, in which case the living of Brighton will become vacant. The valuable Rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the gift of the King, is also vacated by the death of Bishop Buchner, while that of Bishopsgate will likewise fall to the Crown by the promotion of its present Rector, Dr. Blomfield.—*Globe and Traveller.*

New Bridge.—The Bridge of Suspension across the Thames, at St. Catherine's, near the Tower, projected by Captain Brown, R. N. is, it should seem, likely to be built. The expense is estimated at 392,000*l.* the net profit (on a computation that there will be a traffic one-fifth as great as on London-bridge) at 40,720*l.* per annum. The bridge is to be formed of three arches, 600 feet wide each, and of two side arches of 300 feet each. The total length, with approaches, will be 3,300 feet, or more than half a mile. The height is to be 70 feet above high water mark, which will, it is said, allow vessels of 200 tons burden to pass under without lowering their top-gallant masts. It is to be completed in one year and a half after the contract is made.—*Metropolitan Literary Journal.*

Skeleton of a Mammoth near London.—The entire skeleton of a large Mammoth, *i. e.* a fossil elephant of the same species with those which occur in Siberia, and all over Europe, has been recently discovered at Ilford, in Essex. It lay buried at the depth of about 16 feet, in a large quarry of diluvial loam and clay, excavated for making bricks. Mr. John Gibson of Stratford, Professor Buckland, and Mr. Clift, assisted in disinterring the bones. These gentlemen found a large tusk and several of the largest cylindrical bones of the legs, also many ribs and vertebræ, with the smaller bones of the feet and tail lying close upon one another, so that there can be no doubt that they had made up an entire skeleton at least 15 feet high. Many other bones and tusks have within these few years been discovered in the Ilford Clay Pits. When first uncovered, they are usually perfect in form, but so extremely tender whilst wet, that it is almost impossible to extract them unbroken. On being dried, however, they acquire considerable firmness. Although Mr. Gibson has preserved fragments of almost every limb of the mammoth, they are so much broken that the skeleton cannot be restored and mounted.—*Daily paper.*

POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.

On Tuesday, *Patrick Regan*, a schoolmaster "by profession" (who, it appeared, in order to aid the general diffusion of knowledge, has lately migrated from *Bull*-alley, Dublin, to *Cow*-cross, Smithfield) appeared to prefer a charge of robbery against two women of the town, who were placed at the bar.—Mr. O'Regan stated, that on his return home last night through Smithfield, he was accosted by the two prisoners at a narrow entry; one of them, with an air of deep mystery, requested him to follow her down the passage, as she had something most important to communicate to him. In his thirst for knowledge, he followed, without, however, permitting the feelings of a lover to intermingle with those of the philosopher. He was surrounded by some fellows, who hustled him into a room with the two women, where they did not long delay making the important communication, for one of them seized him by the cravat and half strangled him, while the other took off her patten, and, brandishing it over his head, swore "She'd stave in his b—y old skull if he did not *shell* out all his money." After *ransacking* every pocket, and taking all his *loose* shillings, they found his pocket-book, which, as it contained no money, they returned to him; he would not, however, part with it for its weight in *gould*; for many a *larned collagian* he put to a *nonplush* with it. Here he produced this valuable epitome of learning; it contained some polysyllabic words, and arithmetical cruxes for his "schollards," also some conundrums, which Mr. O'Regan boasted no man was ever able to answer; this was satisfactorily explained, as it appeared they were his own genuine productions. In continuation of his narrative he stated, on being finally kicked out by these women, he went and told his tale of woe to the "Padroul-men," who, seeing he was a man of "edication," immediately went and *comprehended* those women.—The worthy Magistrate remanded the women for further examination.

An inquisition was taken on Monday in the Borough, on the body of *Richard Watson*, who met with his death from unrequited love, by throwing himself into the Thames. The female, a servant in a public-house, maintained an air of unusual indifference, even at a time when she saw the perpetration of the fatal act; and when the deceased got over the palisades, he put his hand through, and wished her to shake hands. She answered, "No!" He then said, "Will you forgive me!" She replied, "No, never!" He then threw his hat at her, and precipitated himself into the Thames. The Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased drowned himself in a state of insanity, brought on by a fit of jealousy."

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst. at Mary-la-bonne, Captain Francis J. Davies, of the Grenadier Guards, to Anna, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Dunlop, M.P. of Dunlop, Ayr.

On Wednesday, the Rev. Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. to Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Holmes, of Bungay, Suffolk.

On Thursday, at Lambeth, Dr. Thomas Rees, of Upper Kennington-green, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Jacks, Esq. of the same place.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst. at Chorley, Lancashire, by the Rev. T. Masters, Mr. Thos. Watts, of London, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. James Anderton, cotton-spinner, of the former place.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the widow of the late Right Hon. Wm. Wyndham, at an advanced age.

On the 2d inst. in Russell place, Archibald Cullen, Esq. of the Middle Temple, one of his Majesty's Counsel, and youngest son of the celebrated Dr. Cullen.

At Newark, on Saturday se'nnight, Mr. W. Ringrose, of the George and Dragon public-house, aged 70.—His death was occasioned by an injury received in a fall from the stairs. His father met his death, about 20 years ago, in consequence of a fall from his horse, and his brother, Mr. T. Ringrose, of Langford, near Newark, lost his life by the overturning of a coach.

On Friday week, at Chichester Palace, the Bishop of Chichester. The Prelate had been in a declining state of health for some months. He was nearly 90 years of age.

On Tuesday week, in Merrion-square, Dublin, Mrs. Brownlow, widow of the Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow, and mother of the Countess of Darnley and the Viscountesses Powerscourt and De Vesci.

On Sunday, at Keston, near Bromley, Kent, Thomas How Mastermann, Esq. aged 62.

A few days since, in the workhouse of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Bridged Anderson, who had attained her 107th year: she retained all her faculties to the last hour of her life.

On the 1st inst. in her 47th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Hewison, of Oxford-street, sincerely regretted.

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